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The Morning Star.

Forecast for To day.

For North Carolina—Fair; fresh northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

OUTLINES.

The cruiser Maria Teresa has been abandoned; she is going to pieces rapidly. —— True bills of indictment found by the grand jury in Philadelphia against Senator Quay, his son, and ex-State Treasurer Haywood for conspiracy in misuse of State funds and unlawful use of moneys of the Peoples' Bank. —— James J. Corbett and Thomas Sharkey are to meet to-night in the ring before the Lenox Athletic Club, New York city. —— Cotton mill employes in Augusta, Ga., to the number of 3,000, have struck against a reduction of wages. —— A blizzard, with sleet and snow, prevails in the Northwest; in Kansas and Missouri the temperature fell forty to sixty degrees in twenty-four hours. —— New York markets: Money on call steady at 2@2½ per cent., the last loan being at 2 per cent.; cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 5 7 16c; flour was again inactive, but steady; wheat—spot firmer; No. 2 red 76½c; corn—spot firm; No. 2 40½c; rosin steady; spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 37½@38c.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEPT OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 21.

Temperature: 8 A.M., 43 deg.; 8 P.M., 53 deg.; maximum, 60 deg.; minimum, 40 deg.; mean, 50 deg.

Rainfall for the day, 0.00; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, 2.41 inches.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

A severe storm centrals to-night over Iowa, with a steep barometric gradient westward. It is causing high winds throughout the States of the Mississippi valley and upper Lake region, and rain and snow from Missouri northward. A decided cold wave is following closely behind the storm, with falls in temperature of 10 to 45 degrees west of the Mississippi valley. It is slightly warmer since last evening throughout the East, with generally clear weather noted. Moderate to heavy precipitation has occurred from the West Gulf northeast to the upper Lake section. An extensive area of high pressure is moving in over the Rocky mountains, causing rapidly clearing weather throughout the far Western sections.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M., 12.2 feet.

STORM WARNING.

The following telegram was received here last night: Hoist storm southeast signals, 10 30 P. M. Storm central over Northern Illinois, moving east. Winds will increase from east to southeast gale, Tuesday morning will shift to northwest on the South Atlantic coast. Tuesday, the gale will be unusually severe and dangerous.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Rain, with colder in western portions; high southeasterly winds; Wednesday decidedly colder.

Port Almanac---Nov. 22.

Sun Rises	6.43 A. M.
Sun Sets	4.49 P. M.
Day's Length	10 H. 06 M.
High Water at Southport	2.37 A. M
High Water Wilmington	1.47 A. M.

A $12,000,000 sash door and blind Trust among the latest, but it isn't going it blind.

Hon. Jerry Simpson says he has not retired from politics. It was simply the case where the politics retired from Jerry.

Over 1,500 applications up to date for pensions by men who participated in the racket with Spain, have been filed, and they haven't got a fair start yet.

A man has been found in New Jersey who speaks fluently a language which none of the natives understand. Probably some wandering diplomatist.

One of the questions now eliciting discussion is, "does college education pay?" That depends upon the use that is made of it. The man and the educat on must be built to go together, as it were.

Tom Watson, of Georgia, who for some time has been suffering from a dense and protracted silence, has been pulling to the front again. This time he pulled a knife on a railroad conductor, but as far as reported did not supplement the proceeding with any cutting remarks.

An organized movement has been put on foot in the city of Boston to oppose the annexation of the Philippines. An address has been issued to the people of the United States, urging co-operation in sending protests to Washington against it. Andrew Carnegie has donated $1,000 to aid the movement, and funds are coming in liberally.

Our esteemed contemporary, the New York *Tribune*, remarks that "the relation of the mule to civilization has never been clearly defined." Neither has the relation of the mule to politics in this country been clearly defined, which may account for some mules undertaking to play the part of lead mule as was strikingly illustrated in the past campaign in this State.

It is said that Venezuela has retained ex-President Harrison to represent her before the arbitration commission which meets in Paris shortly and has given him a retaining fee of $100,000. Mr. Harrison should make his acknowledgements to Hon. Grover Cleveland for that job.

A practical joker in California persuaded a man to sit down on a tack, and the victim of a tack showed his appreciation of the humor of the thing by starting a racket in which nine men were shot.

It cost Augustus Van Wyck only $499.50 to be beaten for Governor of New York, but it cost Theodore Roosevelt $2,000 and his taxes, too, to be elected.

Gen. Merritt says the Filipinos are "children." But from all accounts there are some pretty bad boys among 'em.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Johnson & Fore—Bargains.
A. C. L.—Schedule change.
M.H. Curran—Thanksgiv'g pleasures

BUSINESS LOCALS

Lost—Lady's Cape.
Wanted—Grocery clerk.
Notice—S. C. Baptist Convention.
U. C. Ellis—Christmas photographs.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. S. M. Baldwin, of Whiteville, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. M. L. Hill, of Warsaw, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Miss M. A. McGilory, of Chilugmai, Siam, is registered at The Orton.

— The STAR regrets to learn of the illness of Mr. W. W. Hodges, at his residence in the city.

— Mr. R. B. Clowe has been confined to his room at his home, 408 North Third street, since Sunday, as the result of an operation performed. His friends hope for his early recovery.

— Miss Edna Gasque and Miss Pauline Harris, two charming young ladies of Marion, S. C., came over for the "Faust" presentation Friday evening and will remain in the city with friends until after Thanksgiving.

— Mr. J. D. Woodroe, who has for some time filled an imporant position in the wholesale grocery establishment of Mr. D. L. Gore, has resigned to accept a position with the Central Railroad of Georgia. He will leave Wednesday to enter upon his new duties.

Magistrates' Courts.

Mary Watkins, colored, was arraigned before Justice Fowler's court yesterday for disorderly conduct, upon the affidavit of Mittie Hawkins, another dusky damsel, who alleged that the Watkins woman loudly and profanely abused her Saturday afternoon. It developed later that the prosecution was a very malicious one and was dismissed at the cost of the prosecution.

J. Johnson and K. Morrison, both sailors on one of the British steamers in port here, were up before Justice McGowan, the former for assault and battery and disorderly conduct and the latter for desertion. They were both dismissed, Johnson to pay the costs in his case and Morrison to be put on board his ship.

Sumptuous Wedding Supper.

This evening at 6 o'clock in the First Baptist Church the marriage of Mr. Charles V. Motte to Miss Olivia Penny will be celebrated. Last night at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Penny, on Seventh street, the bridal party and friends of the families were tendered a delightful entertainment and sumptuous wedding supper. The Penny home was thronged with guests, and the Mandolin Club, of which the groom-elect is a member, was in attendance and discoursed excellent music. A collection of very handsome presents had already been sent to the residence, and were displayed in the back parlor last night.

Freeman-Gaylord Wedding To-day.

The marriage of Miss Martha A. Freeman to Mr. George O. Gaylord will be celebrated at the First Baptist Church this morning at 8.30 o'clock. Last night a delightful reception was tendered the bridal party at the home of the bride's mother. After the ceremony the bride and groom will leave the city for a bridal tour.

Excursion From Mt. Airy.

A large crowd of excursionists are expected in Wilmington to morrow evening from Mt. Airy, N. C., and intermediate points. They will come via the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad, and will leave Mt. Airy tomorrow morning at 8 30 A. M., arriving here at 6.40 o'clock to-morrow evening.

New Store on Water Street.

Contractor J. C. Stout has just closed the contract for the erection of a handsome one-story brick store on Water street, opposite the C. F. & Y. V. depot. The building is for Mr. John F. McNair and will be forty feet wide and ninety feet in length. It is understood that work will be begun at once.

WILMINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY

Important Meeting Held Last Night—Officers to Be Elected Thursday Night of This Week.

The regular November business meeting of the Wilmington Light Infantry was held last night. Vice President Calder presided, and Secretary Thos. H. Wright was at his desk. The most interesting business to engage their attention was the reinstallation of a number of members who were given furloughs to join Company K during the Spanish-American war and were mustered out of that service last week. Their names are:

Capt. Donald MacRae, First Lieutenant C. H. White, Second Lieutenant R. H. Cowan, Champ McD. Davis, Richard Bradley, F. C. Craft, Eugene Forshee, Charles Green, T. H. Gore, J. L. Hooper, J. D. Latham, W. G. Lewis, Cuthbert Martin, J. O. Riley, H. W. Turrentine, J. R. Windley, E. J. Woodard and J. P. Quelch.

The meeting was well attended last night. Another meeting is called for Thursday night of this week. This meeting is by order of the Adjutant General for the election of the captain and two lieutenants, who serve for a term of two years. The regular time for election would have been at the December meeting. The pending reorganization of the State Guard has necessitated the earlier election.

LESSONS FROM THE CAMPAIGN

Rev. Andrew P. Tyer's Able Sermon at Grace Methodist Church Sunday at 11 A. M.

At Grace Methodist Church Sunday at the 11 o'clock service the pastor, Rev. Andrew P. Tyer, preached an especially interesting sermon, the theme of which was "Lessons from the Recent Campaign." It was an able discourse and was highly complimented by all who heard it. The text was Luke, 16:8. He reviewed the thorough Democratic organization, great zeal of campaign workers, their thorough preparation for the conflict and diligence in seeing that every man was registered and adequately armed, and dwelt upon the splendid victory which the party won in the overthrow of negro rule.

Drawing a comparison between the work accomplished in the campaign and the work of the church, Rev. Mr. Tyre declared that if the church would organize as thoroughly, manifest as much zeal, be as diligent in gathering people in their work and arming them with the "sword of the spirit," a greater victory could be won by the church, and the kingdom of sin could be just as completely overthrown as was negro rule.

FUNERAL OF MR. ALDERMAN.

Conducted From St. James' Church Sunday at Half-Past Three O'clock.

The sad and impressive funeral of the late Percy V. Alderman was held from St. James' Episcopal Church Sunday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock, Rev. Dr. Strange, the rector, officiating.

The Second Regiment Band, of which he was a valued and popular member, attended the services and the burial in a body, and upon the entrance of the funeral procession to the cemetery they rendered the beautiful dirge "Dolore," and after the services at the grave the funeral dirge, "'Mid Sighs and Tears," which was played very softly and with much effect.

The interment was made at Oakdale cemetery in the presence of a large concourse of relatives, friends and associates of the young man, who had learned to love him for his manly traits and amiable dispoition.

The grave was covered with beautiful floral offerings, the prettiest of which was bestowed by the Second Regiment Band.

The pall-bearers, who acted at the grave, were: President James W. Monroe and Mr. W. A. Martin, of the band, and Messrs. W. G. Farmer, Bertram Quelch, W. R. Taylor and Robert Scott.

MRS. MARY A. ALDERMAN.

Funeral Conducted From Grace Methodist Church Sunday by the Pastor.

From Grace Methodist Church Sunday morning at nine o'clock, the funeral services of the late Mrs. Mary A. Alderman, who died at her country home at Tomahawk, Friday, were conducted by the pastor, Rev. A. P. Tyre. A large gathering of relatives and sorrowing friends were present.

Immediately after the impressive services at the church, the remains were carried to Oakdale cemetery, where all that was mortal of this most estimable lady was laid to rest.

The pallbearers on this sad occasion were:

Honorary—Dr. J. E. Kea, and Dr. W. J. Love.

Active—Messrs. W. E. Springer, H. P. West, W. M. Hankins, H. M. Foard, C. C. Covington and Col. Roger Moore.

Funeral of Mrs. Mann.

The funeral services of the late Mrs. Joanna Mann were conducted yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock from Fifth Street Methodist Church by the pastor, Rev. W. L. Cunninggim.

The pall bearers were Messrs. W. K. Rell, B. A. McClammy, Jno. W. Hewett, S. Sternberger, T. G. Landing and M. Marshburn.

The interment was made in Bellevue cemetery, in the presence of a large gathering of friends and relatives.

LOCAL DOTS.

— Seven new members were received into the First Baptist Church during the Sunday night service.

— License was yesterday issued for the marriage of Miss Margaret E. Davis to Mr. J. E. Mintz, both of Wilmington.

— Tar advanced yesterday on the Wilmington market to $1.20 per barrel of 280 pounds. There was no change in the other markets.

— There will be an important special meeting of the L. A. W. Cycle Club to-night at 8 o'clock. A full attendance of members is urged.

— 'Squire Bornemann tried Jno. C. Redd yesterday for violation of Section 11 of the city ordinances with reference to fast driving. He was fined $10 and costs.

— The Dutch barque *Foxham*, which put in here some time ago for repairs went to sea yesterday. It is understood she will go to Falmouth, England, for orders.

— The British steamer *Titanic*, Capt. Holliday, arrived yesterday from Berbice, British Guiana, and will receive a cargo of cotton from the Champion Compress.

— The fourth quarterly conference for this conference year, of Grace and Bladen Street Methodist churches, will be held this evening at 8 o'clock in the lecture room of Grace Church.

— The new City Hall occupants yesterday gave police headquarters a thorough scouring and brushing up, which adds greatly to the appearance of things there. They all agreed that after the Melton administration it needed a thorough renovation.

— For the week ending yesterday thirty-four arrests were made by the new police force. This is a very favorable comparison with the weekly report of the old Melton force, and demonstrates very forcibly the efficiency of the new administration.

— The office of Mr. C. C. Brown, the clever produce broker on Water street, was broken open some time Friday night. Several drawers of the desks were looted. Twenty dollars in cash was the most valuable haul they made. There is no clue to the guilty party. Entrance was effected by forcing open a window.

FOREIGN EXPORTS.

Messrs. Alexander Sprunt & Son Cleared Three Large Steamers With Cotton Last Night for Foreign Ports.

The foreign exports from Wilmington were probably larger yesterday than for many days past. Three of the large British steamers which have been loading cotton at the Champion Compress for Messrs. Alexander Sprunt & Son, cleared last night about nine o'clock. They were the British steamship *Gellivara*, with 7,305 bales cotton for Bremen, Germany; the British steamship *Wilderspool*, with 9,720 bales for Liverpool, England, and the Norwegian steamship *Nordkykn* with 11,044 bales for Bremen. The steamers had a net tonnage of 2,246, 1,618 and 1,804 respectively.

The total number of bales comprising the three cargoes was 28,069 and the value was $734,252.

The *Gellivara* was in charge of Captain H. A. Motyer; the *Wilderspool* in charge of Captain C. A. MacGregor, and the *Nordkyn* in charge of Captain A. Beer.

This is probably the greatest number of bales of cotton ever exported from Wilmington in a single day and gives some idea of the enormous business conducted by Wilmington's great cotton exporters, Messrs. Alexander Sprunt & Son.

Four other large steamers, the *Naranja*, the *Hurworth*, the *Chatburn* and the *Titanic*, remain in port here, and will be loaded by Messrs. Sprunt & Son. Several other vessels, laden with cotton, have been cleared by them for foreign ports in the last two weeks.

THE MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.

Highly Successful Rehearsal Last Night. Piano Department Meets To-Night.

The Wilmington Musical Association held a thoroughly satisfactory rehearsal last night in the Y. M. C. A. parlors. The new music, "Joan of Arc," is here and the Association is making excellent progress in the mastery of this beautiful and difficult oratorio.

This afternoon at 4 o'clock there will be a meeting of the Piano Department of the Association at the residence of Mrs. A. M. Waddell, No. 16 North Fifth street.

Much enthusiasm pervades the entire Association membership. There is always a full attendance of members at rehearsals and the people of Wilmington may well anticipate a musical entertainment of exceptional merit on the occasion of their annual recital in January.

Sampson Democrats Rejoice.

One of the STAR'S good friends in Sampson county writes that "While old Sampson is still under Butler rule, we Democrats are rejoicing that the State has shaken off negro domination. Hurrah for the white man's party!" The same correspondent reports the recent death of Mrs. Mary E. Hobbs (nee Kerr), sister of Mr. E. W. Kerr and wife of J. C. Hobbs, Esq. He says that an epidemic has broken out among horses and mules in that section, and has already killed several valuable animals. Mr. Charles Williams recently lost a valuable harness horse.

THESE FORTY YEARS

The Organization and Growth of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.

ABLY REVIEWED BY PASTOR.

Established in 1858 With Fourteen Members—A Great Increase of Membership—Fully $90,000 Contributed for Church Work.

Sunday was the fortieth anniversary of the founding of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, and the pastor, Rev. A. D. McClure, delivered an especially appropriate sermon reviewing the church work. An interesting coincident was that during the service Master Marion Leonard Latta, great grandson of Mr. John C. Latta, one of the first elders of the church, was baptized He is a son of Mr. W. L. Latta. The following is the sermon as preached by Pastor McClure in honor of the fortieth anniversary:

Deut. 11: 7. "These forty years."

In sight of Canaan, Moses, the servant of the Lord, "spake unto all the children of Israel according unto all that the Lord had given him in the commandment unto them."

That they might take heed and obey these words, Moses recounted all the goodness of God and His care and blessings in all the way from Egypt to Canaan. He said; These forty years the Lord thy God *hath been* with thee; thou hast lacked nothing."

This day, the twentieth of November, 1898, completes forty years of the existence of this St. Andrew's Presbyterian church which is the second Presbyterian church of Wilmington, N. C. It is appropriate that we, the present pastor, officers and members of this church, should review the past and consider the goodness of God in its history, "These forty years."

Early in the year 1858 following and "shortly after a season of wide-spread bankruptcy," a great wave of religious revival entered this country at New York city, and "spread from city to city, and town to town, all over the United States, until, within a single year, nearly half a million of converts had been received into the churches. It was confined to no denomination, no section, and no one class, in the communities where it prevailed. It was a great and wonderful revival."

Incipiency of St. Andrews'.

In the early fall of that year, 1858, Rev. M. B. Grier, pastor of the First Church, and his elder, Mr. John C. Latta, attended the Synod at Greensboro. This elder attended at the same time and place a meeting of elders and deacons. He came home deeply affected and, in the absence of the pastor, with the other elders gathered many of the people into the lecture room of the church then on Front street. In their meeting a revival began, from which came the Second Presbyterian Church. This church was organized by the Presbytery of Fayetteville Nov. 21, 1858. To-day is the last day of "these forty years" since that memorable day.

Fourteen persons were the original members, by name: Mr. James H. Blanks, Mr. and Mrs. John Colville, Mr. Cicero Craig, Mrs. Martha Erambert, Mr. John C. Latta, Mr. John R. Latta, Miss Mariah C. Latta, Mrs. Sarah Macomber, Mrs. Jos. McLaurin, Mrs. C. K. Price, James Price and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sprunt. Of these Messrs. John C. Latta and Alexander Sprunt were the first elders and Messrs. James H. Blanks, John Colville, John R. Latta and James Price were the first deacons. Only one of the original fourteen members, Mrs. Jos. McLaurin, is now a member. The others are separated from us by death or into other churches. Of these only two, Mr. John Colville and Miss Mariah C. Latta are now living. In March, 1859, Mrs. James O. Bowden, Mrs. Julia Fillyaw and Mrs. Louisa M. Harrell united with the church. Mrs. Alfred Alderman was received in January, 1861. These four are still living and esteemed members of this church.

First House of Worship.

The First church built a house of worship for this daughter on Chesnut street near Eighth. This was sold in 1867 to the African Presbyterian Church. The congregation of the Second church worshipped with the First church for nine years previous to November, 1870. For these years until May, 1873, they worshipped in Brooklyn Hall. May 4th, 1873, the present lecture room was dedicated. This was used as the church building until the present church building was dedicated June 9th 1889.

The ministers of this church have been five. Rev. Martin McQueen was stated supply from January, 1859, to December, 1863. Rev. H. B. Burn served in the same capacity from November, 1870, to November, 1873. Rev. C. M. Payne was pastor from June 1, 1874, until April 19, 1884. From December, 1884, to January, 1891, Rev. J. W. Primrose was pastor. The "day of small things" through many depressions, discouragements and difficulties gradually grew in the goodness of our God into our present day of privilege and responsibility.

The great work of the church was not limited to its own membership or congregation. Workers were trained for other fields. Our neighbor churches have received valuable members and useful leaders with many helpers trained in the Sabbath school and organization of this church. The members of this church have given much in time, money, labor and contributions to many other churches. They have ever been givers to all proper objects of beneficence and charity. Especially have the members labored and given to support the weak, relieve the distressed and aid the poor. From the first, godly men and women have striven to do as the Master, with no desire to have it known, but deserving in ways known only to God to have it said they went about doing good. From the beginning, while many members have failed to do their duty, this church has a record written on High of alms deeds, liberality and benevolence. For that we thank and praise our God; to Him be all the glory.

Work Prior to Present Pastorate.

Until the present pastor was called and entered upon his work, a record (which cannot show the prayers and tears, the personal and self-sacrificing labors, and very much that was given and not told or known save to the Lord) shows the following sums total and members as a whole: Nine ruling elders and nineteen deacons; 227 members added on examination and 123 by certificate, making a total of 350.

Amounts contributed: To sustentation, $804.90; evangelistic, $585.77; invalid fund, $347.59; foreign missions, $1,896.54; education, $343.88; publication, 248.35; Tuscaloosa Institute, $102.90; Presbyterial, $353; pastor's salary, $22,422; congregational, $14,390.10; miscellaneous, $3,865.75. Total, $45,350.78.

Rev. A. D. McClure Called,

At the morning service, Sabbath April 26, 1891, two strangers were sitting in the pew of H. H. Fount Le Roy, one of the elders of Maryland Avenue Presbyterian church, Baltimore, Md., attentive listeners and worshipers. They were Messrs. W. H. Sprunt, elder, and T. D. Love, deacon, of this St. Andrew's church, sent by this congregation as a committee to hear Rev. A. D. McClure, pastor of that church. They had attended the Sabbath school and came again at night, and after night service walked home with the pastor. The result of that visit and conference was your unanimous call, made May 3, 1891, and later renewed and amended, to your present pastor. He left his home and church in Baltimore June 30th and reached Wilmington that night. The next day, July 1, 1891, he began his ministry, which has continued, with your support, sympathy and co-operation until the present time, with what fears, tears and prayers is not best to speak; with what faithfulness, loyalty and love to the Master He alone knows; with what devotion to truth and right, services to the church, good in the community and real success, the records of Eternity will show. He was installed pastor October 4th, 1891, by a commission of the Presbytery of Wilmington.

During this pastorate the number or ruling elders has increased to a total of fourteen since the organization of the church, and the total number of deacons to twenty-four. On Sabbath, January 4th, 1894, Messrs. Charles F. Bell, John B. Hand, Thomas R. Post, John H. Thomas and James C. Stewart were ordained and installed as ruling elders. At the same time Messrs. Charles H. Ganzer, William L. Latta, Asa B. Sandlin, Charles L. Spencer and William C. VonGlahn were ordained and installed as deacons.

Losses By Death.

Major T. D. Love died January 6, 1892. Thus early the pastor lost one of his first and firmest friends, who was a deacon and the superintendent of the Sabbath school. More recently two of our elders, one, Mr. Charles F. Bell, senior in age, greatly respected and loved, on Dec. 25, 1897; the other Mr. John R. Latta, one of the fourteen original members of the church and a deacon from the organization, a man of pure and upright life, unsullied integrity and true piety, June 30, 1898, fell asleep in Jesus. The memory of others of our older members who have gone before to heaven is precious to us and will be cherished while we live. There are now seven ruling elders and eight deacons on our rolls, with 325 communicants and 225 officers, teachers and members of the Sabbath school as reported to Presbytery March 31, 1898. Since that date our loss has been unusually large by death, including one of our oldest members, Mr. James O. Bowden, and a trustee who was greatly respected and trusted He "entered into rest" on Saturday, Aug. 6, 1898.

The Work Under Pastor McClure.

During the present pastorate 123 have been added to the church by examination and 100 by letter; a total of 223.

The contributions to all causes from the beginning of this pastorate April 1, 1898, were:

To General Assembly's H. M.	$ 412.00
To Synodical Missions	549.00
To Invalid Fund	171.00
To Foreign Missions	3,186.00
To Presbyterial Missions	713.00
To Education	79.00
To Publication	169.00
To Bible Cause	62.00
To Colored Evangelists	172.00
To Presbyteries	180.00
To Pastor's Salary	14,175.00
To Congregational	11,605.00
To Miscellaneous	5,042.00
Total	$37,883.00
Total to July 1, 1891	45,350.78
Total November 21, 1858, to April 1, 1891	83,233.78
Estimated Contributions April 1 to November 21, 1898	2,500 00
Grand Total	$85,733.78

To this should be added the contributions of the first fifteen years, of which only two items are included. It is fair to suppose that while these were not large they reached a sum not less than five thousand dollars and would show this aggregate to be justly about ninety thousand dollars. The gifts in those early days were small and yet they were as dear to our good and often more generous in the giver than larger gifts of greater numbers and better able to give. One or two had to give largely and meet all deficits, as is too often true in the churches. Many who give less than they might get the credit of large gifts from others. But God knows, and the Lord watches and approves the cheerful giver. Even to the time of our beloved brother Payne, the pastor received weekly just what was given and did cheerfully with small support what he could for Jesus' sake.

It is the present plan that every member of this church should give something every week, systematically. It is also desired that all who worship here regularly should contribute to the expenses and offerings. The officers do not assess any. It is for each one to give as worship, not to men but to the Lord. It was the desire of your pastor that some special memorial might be made of "these forty years" of blessing. If we will arise to renewed consecration, zeal and effort, that may after all be the best memorial.

Right Arm of the Church.

The Sabbath school has been the right arm of the church, as it has been its most efficient laborer. The local membership of the church has come almost wholly through the training and teaching done there. Many of those trained there are doing good work in other churches. In the present pastorate the Lecture room has been brightened and improved by the addition of a large blackboard, by two changes in the hymn books and three new supplies of books in the library, by the making of a new room and the separation of scholars to form an efficient primary department.

A thorough painting, a new carpet and Welsbach lights have been provided by the Church Aid Society. This Society has also done very valuable work assisting the poor, supplying the wants of the needy and visiting the strangers and sick.

A Great Mission Work.

The Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society has contributed yearly one hundred dollars, meanwhile gaining much valuable information. The pastor and Earnest Workers support two children in the girls' school at Hang-Chow, China. The church supports Dr. James B. Wood, our missionary to China. The Charitable Circle of King's Daughters for several years supported a girl in our Synod's Orphan's Home. The Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip did excellent work for men and in studying the Standards of our Church. The Y. P. S. C. E. has done excellent service and has been a great blessing. Every organization has been under the authority and direction of the Session. This church is strictly Presbyterian in polity and practice as well as in name. For all this, and for the untold mercies God has ministered, it is fitting that we should thank God and take courage. Statistics show but small part of the work done. The best work, that which is of most real worth, is done in the sphere where figures are not the current coin. It is spiritual, moral, sympathetic and soul saving. It is in comforting those that mourn, cheering the despondent, instructing the ignorant, arousing the slothful, sustaining the weary faint ing ones, guiding the perplexed, relieving the suffering, and doing everything possible to save, serve and bless our fellow men. This can not be expressed in numbers, nor can it be reduced to figures, nor can it be summed in statistics.

God's Presence Manifest.

As God was with Israel during the forty years, we have reason to rejoice that His blessing has been bestowed on this church through all its existence. He has not given seasons of especial spiritual awakening, but He has added a few each year to the roll of communicants, including many very liberal supporters and not a few of the best people of our city. In all great moral issues in this community this church has borne its part, and has contributed its quota of men and means. It has a deserved reputation for honesty and probity of its members and as a stronghold of piety and prayer. Whatever of strength, in truth, stability, in righteousness and service unto salvation of sinners is here, has come only by this blessing of the Lord our God. "He is our Rock, and there is no unrighteousness in Him." "Thine, O Lord, is the greatness and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty, for all *that is* in the heaven and in the earth *is thine*, thine *is* the kingdom, O Lord, and thou art exalted as head above all....." "Now, therefore, our God, we thank thee and praise thy glorious name."

Plans for the Future.

This history teaches a lesson of the littles. At the beginning the members were few and poor. But they began at once, and have since continued the regular ministry of the Word except in the times of our civil war. The earlier ministers received their salaries often in weekly payments as given each Sabbath, and largely in small coins. But each worshipper gave something, however little, as we still seek to have done, and these littles have reached an aggregate which is a genuine surprise and pleasure. In that way two church buildings have been erected a manse has been built, church supplies and furnishings have been provided and we are seeking to meet all current expenses and reduce the church debt by at least five hundred dollars each year. While we have never had members rich in this world's goods or able to give large sums in money, if every one will give something we would be able to support a Home and Foreign Missionary, each entirely, as some of us wish to do and give more than we are now doing to every good cause. In many churches the few are expected to do the giving and thus many are allowed to give little or nothing. It has never been [illegible] church and [illegible] very strength [illegible] give, and [illegible] giving according [illegible] is well worked. The next ten years, if we may be spared so long, should bring on a fiftieth anniversary, a result even greater in proportion than that of "These forty years."

After all, the littles are the truly great.

"Little drops of water,
Little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean,
And the beauteous land.

Little deeds of kindness,
Little words of love,
Make our Earth an Eden,
Like to Heaven above.

So our little moments,
Humble though they be,
Mak the mighty ages
Of Eternity."

It is sweet to think what the littles have done. It is sad to think how much we have failed to use them. It should stir us to be faithful, as we think how much we may do with them.

Must Have Genuine Revivals.

Whatever others may say, this church can never afford to depreciate genuine revivals of religion. It had its beginning in the revival of 1858. It has done steady work through all the years. It had the one great leap forward in 1889, in the revival meetings when the Rev. R. G. Pearson was so used of God in this city. Such seasons of spiritual power and blessing cannot be man-made. They must be sent from God the Father, in the name of His Son, and ministered by the Holy Ghost. Times of wide spread and general revival come, not in times of temporal prosperity, but, commonly, as results of man's sense of dependence in God and fruits of repentance in times of adversity. "The time to favor Zion, yea the set time has come," when men have been turned to fasting and prayers, "because thy servants take pleasure in his stones and favor the dust thereof." In these troublous times is it not needful that we turn unto God with strong, crying and tears that He would revive us, saying: "Oh, Lord, forgive; in the midst of the years remember mercy."

Full of Loving Kindness.

"These forty years" that are past have been full of the loving kindness of our God. "The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad." The personal history, the trials and triumphs of faith, the long-suffering and learning of patience, the treasures and pleasures of hope, the riches of grace, the ministry of sympathy, the ripening of experience and character, and the trystings, trusting and tenderness of love cannot be known or measured. These all that our Lord has done, in and for His lowly ones. His hidden ones, as well as His busy and well-known ones, will swell the praise and intensify the sweetness of Heaven. None can ever know how much this church has been a blessing in these forty years, Sin has been rebuked by sermons and by lives, in word and in deed, while sinners have been saved. A fearless and faithful ministry have spoken the word of God and with the censors of prayer stayed the plague far more than we think. It is well to say gladly, and yet sadly, for all our unfaithfulness, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us."

In Conclusion.

The temptation is great to undertake the impossible, some sketch of those who have gone before us and of those who remain of the founders of this church, and who have labored and prayed and trusted and longed for the glory of God. It is well to remember that all is known to God, that He will deal justly with our deeds as He has dealt justly for our sins and burdens and needs, laying them all on our Lord Jesus Christ. God, our Heavenly Father, has been very patient with us in our fretfulness and fault-finding through "these forty years." It is time for us to be more loving, forgiving and patient with each other, more honest with our faults and sins, to confess and forsake them, more humble in our unworthiness and dependence on God the Father, more yielding to "the ministration of the Spirit," our Holy Comforter, and more loving and loyal to our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, to whom with the Father and the Holy Ghost be eternal praise.

MAYOR'S COURT.

The Most Interesting Session Yesterday Held for a Long Time.

By far the most interesting session of the Mayor's court under the new regime was held yesterday, both as to number of cases and general make-up of the "prisoners at the bar."

The first cases were those of the Caswell soldiers, who attempted to "paint the town red" Saturday morning and ran into collision with a squad of the new policemen, who locked them up, despite their desperate efforts to the contrary. To Sergeant J. R. Davis and Officers Hewett and Watson is due the credit of landing the entire delegation in the lock-up. The Mayor, after weighing all the evidence, decided that they had been punished a sufficient amount already and discharged them upon payment of costs. The soldiers numbered five, one of whom held the rank of sergeant. The latter was exonerated and released without costs, it appearing that he assumed the role of peace-maker.

Amos Talley on the charge of being drunk and disorderly, was fined $5, in default of which he was sent below.

Sam W. Hopkins and J. W. Teets, attaches of Teets' show, which was passing through the city from Southport, tangled up in a watch stealing affair which finally resolved itself into the case of a drunk man giving his valuables to some one else for safe keeping, and the case was dismissed.

John Cunningham, for being drunk and disorderly, was sent below in default of the payment of $2.45 and costs.

Stacy Skipper and Mary Lewis also went below in default of a fines of $5 each and costs.

Empie McKinnie submitted, paid the costs in his case for disorderly conduct, and was released.

Ernest Stienken paid the costs for discharging firearms within the city limits.

THE WILMINGTON LYCEUM.

The Canvass for Membership Subscriptions to Be Made by Mr. John James at Once.

The directors of the Wilmington Lyceum are preparing to inaugurate a series of lectures for the coming season, as the following communication from Rev. Peyton H. Hoge, D. D., will show, to-wit:

To the Members of the Wilmington Lyceum:

At the annual meeting last Spring, at the conclusion of Mr. Kennan's lecture, you authorized the continuance of the Lyceum and entrusted its affairs to the same officers. In the absence of several directors during the Summer and in the absorbing interest of other matters since, nothing yet has been done towards organizing the course for the season, further than to engage three of the lecturers—Prof. Elson, December 14th; Hamilton Mabie, February 7th, and George Kennon, March 3rd. The demand for the return of Messrs. Elson and Kennon was unanimous, and Mr. Mabie is one of the first literary men of the country, whom we were deeply disappointed in not seeing last year. Other lecturers will be secured according to the response of the members, but it was considered best to make the annual collections before going further.

Mr. John James will call at once upon the members for the annual subscription of $5, for which three membership tickets will be issued this year, instead of two as last year. New members can join on the same terms, on making application to Mr. James or to any of the directors.

PEYTON H. HOGE,
President.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Buy of Us.

We are the agents of the millers and packers, and you save a profit to buy from first hands.

Buy "Stock's Best" Flour.

It's the best to be bought.

WE OFFER

Rust Proof Oats,
Mullets,
Cheese,
Squire's D. S. Bellies,
Backs and Butts.
Cuban Blossom, Renown,
Topical Twist Cigars.

Prices and samples sent on request.

Vollers & Hashagen,
oc 16 tf Wilmington, N. C.

AT THE UNLUCKY CORNER
"RYE."
Not (Old Red Eye Rye) but the
BEST OF RYE FLOUR,
Graham and Whole Wheat Flour, Fine No. 1 Mackerel, Sour-krout, Dill Pickles, Mince Meat, Sausage, Mullets. In fact, any and everything you need to fill your table with the
Choicest Groceries.
S. W. SANDERS,
oc 27 tf 'Phone 109.

[illegible]BLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day. $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50: one month, $10.000; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40 00; twelve month, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops Picnics, Society Meetings, Political meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death. Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22.

FROM TWO STANDPOINTS.

A few of the Northern papers have shown a disposition to discuss the late "revolution" in this city dispassionaly and impartiately giving both sides of the question, and making their comments accordingly. Among them is the Boston *Herald* which in a leading editoral, after some remarks on the race question in general, coming to Wilmington says:

On the face of affairs' the action of the whites in the city of Wilmington is little less than atrocious. The people of that city and county had as their legally constituted authorities certain officers who composed their municipal government and their court officials They derived their places and their power partly from votes of the people, and partly from legislative appointment, but in both instances their right to hold them was undisputed and unquestionable. In this condition of affairs, certain citizens combine together, and determine to force these officers and this power out of their hands. They do not attempt to use law for the purpose. All their acts to this end are in open violation and defiance of law. In carrying them out they attack and wreck a building in which a newspaper is published, and end by setting it on fire and burning it to the ground. They then proceed to issue commands to certain residents of the city to leave it, and to enforce these commands by compelling them to do so. They continue by compelling those men in office whose action they do not approve to resign their offices, and fill the vacancies thus created by men of their own selection.

"Thus stated, it would seem that no action could well be worse. And [illegible] we are told that the better citizens of Wilmington not only favored it, but were unanimous in regarding it as a necessity. There will be at least curiosity to know what brought them to this position, and there will be interest to hear their side of the question. Summarily explained, it was because they were under negro rule in the city. Negro rule, almost of necessity, is incompetent rule. It is the rule of the more ignorant portion of the population over the more enlightened. We may have a general idea of what it is by making the case our own. Suppose the city of Boston should find her City Hall and her courts of justice in the control of colored men who had been emanciated from slavery or had grown up since slavery was abolished, would they not consider it a hardship that called for correction? Wilmington is an intelligent city in its white population. Its people are very much like the people of Boston in this respect. The people of Boston, we shall be told, would have restored to legal measures to remedy the trouble. So would the people of Wilmington have done had they not found that legal measures were inadequate to such an end. We are giving their statement of the situation, it will be observed. They declare that nothing but revolution could save them and that they had endured without resorting to revolution till their condition was unbearable further.

"It is to be remembered, also, that it was something more than negro rule in the abstract that these Southern whites were resisting. It was the concrete form which that rule had taken that called out their violent action. They say that they could have borne the negro rule, undesirable as it might be that the more ignorant portion of their community should govern the more intelligent, if it had been left to its natural course. They do not deny at all that there well-intentioned negroes. It is not, they say, because the governing powers in Wilmington have black skins that they have resorted to violence to depose them. The blacks are not alone in the harm that has been wrought in the community. Worse men than they are the white men who are in alliance with them. If the blacks had been left to themselves, we are told, they might have given the city a government which, if not the best, would still have been endurable But the white politicians who have placed the blacks in power for their own purposes have brought the worst element among the blacks to the front—have incited it to furnish bad government. They have themselves incited race prejudice by setting the blacks who are their tools against the whites, and the result has been a system of oppression and insult toward the white population.

"Thus we have given the two sides of the question. We do not regard this North Carolina instance as more than sporadic. Fortunately occurrences of this character are out of politics and can be discussed aside from it now. It may be interesting to our readers to know that the Wilmington case, as we have stated it from the white standpoint, rests on information furnished us by a Republican of this city who has interests in Wilmington, and is familiar with the conditions existing there."

This is viewing the question from two standpoints, with an apparently praiseworthy intention of being fair and honest; but the first view is based on a misconception of some of the events as they occurred, leading to a confounding of facts which are totally separate and had nothing to do with each other, some simply following others but not as a par nor consequence of those that preceded. The *Herald*, as nearly all other Northern papers do which have discussed the matter, couples the "revolution" in the city government with the destruction of the *Record* office, with which it had no connection whatever. The only relation it had was the fact that it occurred on the same day and some of the citizens who took part in the demolition of that office were elected to take the places of the city officers who resigned. There was no force used to make the obnoxious incumbents resign. They simply came to the conclusion that under the circumstances it would be the best thing for them to do, and possibly they might have come to the conclusion that they would be forced to resign later if they did not do so when they did. But even, if so, what they may have thought or how they may have felt, does not affect the actual fact of their resignation, resulting in the "revolution," in which force, any other than public sentiment, was not a factor.

It is not remarkable, however, that there should be such confounding of facts by even those who are disposed to be fair, for events followed each other very rapidly that day, and became pretty considerably mixed in the wired reports that were hastily written and hastily dispatched.

As a matter of fact we really had no city government during all the excitement up to the time the new officers were sworn in. There was no man in the city, white nor black, who respected it or had any confidence in its disposition or ability to enforce the law, preserve the peace and protect life or property. Mayor Wright practically abdicated his office by disappearing and remaining where he could not be found at the first indications of trouble Tuesday night before the "revolution." He appeared later, but not until the threatened trouble had blown over. The incompetency, indifference or cowardice of the then existing city government were sufficiently shown in that emergency to justify the people in taking the administration of city affairs into their own hands then and there.

On the facts as they are there is a distinction with a difference between taking possession of an abdicated government by citizens who proceeded in an orderly way and *in accordance with law* and seizing the government by force. The only force that figured in this "revolution" was, as we have stated, the force of public sentiment.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

Ex-Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, has recently written a letter in which he takes position against the policy of territorial expansion which has been decided upon by [illegible] and advocated by [illegible] He pro[illegible] unwise as a[illegible] and a breach of [illegible] ing a Republican of unquestioned and unquestionable loyalty to his party he would not take position against it unless there were some weighty reasons for doing so, and he gives some of those reasons in this letter. As a matter of State policy he pronounces it unwise, because we take under our flag by an unusual or summary process people of islands who have nothing in common with us, who know little or nothing about us, who have not sought to become identified with us, who have no claims upon us and upon whom we have no claims. Whatever of authority we may assert over them will not be the result of any desire upon their part, but the result of the fortunes of war, in which they figured but little and were merely passive or nominal allies.

If we assert authority over these people, one of two courses must be pursued. We must either take them in as members of our governmental system, as we have taken in other acquired territory, or we must rule them as dependencies. We can't do the former for there is no one who asserts that any of these people are in any way fitted to govern themselves, as we understand self-government. Government of themselves by themselves would very soon result in the wildest anarchy. It may not be denied that there is a respectable degree of intelligence among some of them, but these are comparatively few, and these few are the ones who will be and are the most averse to any connection with this country or to recognizing its authority.

This presents a question which must be submitted to the people concerned unless we depart from one of the fundamental principles of our Government, which is that Governments derive their right to rule from the consent of the people. Where this is wanting government is, in accordance with that principle, essentially arbitrary or despotic. If it be not the intention to take these acquired islands in as part and parcel of our system, as other territories have been taken in, (and there is no one who would advocate such folly) then they must be governed as dependencies, as other nations govern their colonies, that is by force, the amount of force depending upon the conditions that present themselves.

Our American system never contemplated colonies and when we enter upon the colonial policy we depart from that system and imitate the monarchies whose land-seizing performances we have so often condemned and which formed the basis of the Monroe Doctrine. It was to check land grabbing, and monarchical influence and power on this hemisphere that this doctrine was proclaimed, and there is equally as good reason why from the standpoint of old-world monarchies they may contend that the spirit of that doctrine bars us as much from seeking foothold on the Eastern hemisphere as it does them from seeking foothold on the Western hemisphere. As we see it any power that saw fit could logically make such contention.

That it will be necessary to govern them by force is admitted, for it is said that from 40,000 to 60,000 men will be necessary in Cuba until a stable government is established, and by a stable government is meant a government that the people will respect and obey. No one has any idea how long that will take. It may take "several years" they tell us, but several is an indefinite number and may be few or many, just as likely to be many or few. It certainly will be many unless the Cubans show more disposition for fellowship with us than they have thus far shown.

Fewer difficulties may present themselves in the case of Porto Rico, where the people seem to be indifferent as to what kind of government they have provided they are let alone and have their own way. They did not like the government of the Spaniards but bore it without much opposition and they would probably be as submissive under our government, which would, of course, be a very great improvement on that of Spain, and yet with the large liberty allowed them they would in all probability be clamoring for more recognition and for the right to govern themselves as the people of the States do.

But when we come to the Philippines how would it be then? If it will require from 40,000 to 60,000 soldiers to make the Cubans behave themselves until they learn the art of self-government how many will it take to hold the 7,000,000 of mixed races that inhabit these numerous and remote islands, not one in a thousand of whom have any more idea of self-government than a Comanche Indian or a Zulu savage has? Already it is proposed to increase the regular army to 100,000 men, the 75,000 increase being made necessary to garrison the territory which it is proposed to seize, for that is what it is, simply seizing, and seizing, too, in direct violation of the pledge of Congress that this was not to be a war of conquest, but simply a war for "humanity." Spain may be forced to yield, but there is no skill in the use of language or in the interpretation of pledges that can [illegible]ver make it appear that to demand [illegible]premacy over any of those islands [illegible] a violation of both the letter [illegible]d the spirit of the declaration of [illegible]ongress when it solemnly disavowed any intention of taking possession of what was then Spanish territory, and it must be distinctly understood that then no other territory was thought of or figured in the dispute than Cuba, in whose behalf we intervened on the broad ground of humanity.

The retention of Porto Rico may be justified on the ground of "indemnity" for the expenses of the war, and this might possibly include one of the Philippines, provided the inhabitants of that one assented, but this is quite different from laying claim to all that Spain possessed in the West and East Indies, for which there is no justification outside of the mere spirit of grab, which we have condemned so much in other nations.

Our obligations to the Filipinos may preclude assenting to Spanish supremacy over these islands, but in that case we should discharge the obligation by recognizing the Filipinos as the people who should rule, and if necessary aid them in establishing a government for themselves. Any other course will be a breach of faith with them, if any pledges have been made to them, and a complete ignoring of that pledge of the Congress which declared war against Spain.

Beats the Klondike.

Mr A. C. Thomas, of Marysville, Tex., has found a more valuable discovery than has yet been made in the Klondike. For years he suffered untold agony from consumption, accompanied by hemorrhages; and was absolutely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. He declares that gold is of little value in comparison with this marvelous cure; would have it, even if it cost a hundred dollars a bottle. Asthma, Bronchitis and all throat and lung affections are positively cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial bottles free at R. R. BELLAMY's Drug Store. Regular size 50 cts. and $1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded. †

A Sure Sign of Croup.

Hoarseness in a child that is subject to croup is a sure indication of the approach of the disease. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough has appeared, it will prevent the attack. Many mothers who have croupy children always keep this remedy at hand and find that it saves them much trouble and worry. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of [signature] The Kind You Have Always Bought

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Goldsboro *Argus*: The negro John Smith who some time ago broke jail, where he was serving a twelve month's sentence for engaging in a shooting affair at Mt. Olive, was recaptured in that town on Thursday night and has been returned to jail to complete his sentence.

— Charlotte *Observer*: It will doubtless surprise most people to know that there are fifty elders and preachers traveling, preaching and proselyting in this State, that there are over 1,000 native North Carolina adherents of the faith, and that they have seven houses of worship.

—Statesville *Landmark*: The wife of a Mr. Redding, who lives near Houstonville, built a fire one day week before last and then went to the spring, leaving a little boy about two years old at the house. As she was returning from the spring she heard the screams of the child, whom she found with its clothes all burned off. The child lingered until late that evening, suffering the most intense agony, when death came to its relief.

— Lincolnton *Journal*: A great many negroes voted the Democratic ticket in this county in last week's election. It is estimated that 200, or more voted it in the county, about 40 of them at the Lincolnton precinct. After the electon we are told there were many threats made against the Democratic negroes by the Republicans negroes, but that this has all ceased since the Wilmington episode. —— The first fatal accident of this hunting season occurred Saturday near Stanley Creek. A young son of Mr. Jacob Jenkins was hunting, using an old fashioned shot gun. In firing the gun the tube was blown out and lodged in the boy's brain causing almost instant death. The boy was 14 years old. —— Through the carelessness of its mother the five-months-old child of Connie Conner, a colored woman living near denver, met a horrible death last week. The mother wrapped up the child and took it to the field where she was at work picking cotton. She kindled a fire, laid the child beside it and went to work. As might have been expected, the wrappings and clothing of the child caught fire and it was so terribly burned that it died in a few hours.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— No negro ever assaulted a white woman in Ohio and escaped lynching. A half score of them have been lynched in that State since 1865, and three white men, all for the same crime.—*Chattanooga Times, Dem.*

—— The negro soldiers have not made as creditable a record in camp as they did in battle at Santiago. Insubordination and lawlessness follow them in camp, and many complaints are heard against the negro soldier. —*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

—— Enough light has been let in on army misconduct to indicate that while Secretary of War Alger was running the political end of the Department exclusively, with an eye to the Presidential nomination in 1900, Adjutant General Corbin was running the military end to suit himself, and had contrived to substitute himself for the President on the one hand, and for the General in command on the other.—*Brooklyn Citizen, Dem.*

—— Representative Lemuel E. Quigg, of New York, told the Nineteenth Century Club on Wednesday night last that if Admiral Dewey had left Manila Bay immediately after he had destroyed the Spanish fleet the people of this country would not now be worrying about the problems of expansion. "And I believe," added Mr. Quigg, "that Dewey would have left Manila Bay promptly under orders from Washington if that cable had not been cut." The trouble with such a suggestion is that it makes little of all the soaring eloquence about humanity, progress, commerce, military necessity, etc. Mr. Quigg will get himself in disfavor with his party by such heretical speculations. —*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

Friend—"What style of architecture did you say your house was to be?" Mr. Crewe Doyle—"Italian reminiscence is what the architect calls it."—*Puck.*

— Model Lover: Ethel—"Are you sure that all his thoughts are of you?" Edith—"Oh, yes! Why, he has just lost his position on account of inattention to business!"—*Puck.*

She—"Tell me, George, do you love me?" He—"Oh of course I do. Didn't I tell you so five months ago?" She—"Yes, George; but then men are so changeable, you know."—*Boston Transcript.*

— "Professor, what do you consider the most powerful force in nature?" "Well, all things taken into account, I should say gravity, although I have not seen Nikola Tesla's latest prospectus."—*Chicago Tribune.*

— Jimmy—"I wonder why they always put the preacher away back in the back-end of the church?" Tommy —"That was done in the days when they were Injuns around and the preacher picked out the safest place." —*Indianapolis Journal.*

— "That boy is always trying to put things off till to-morrow," exclaimed the Spanish lad's mother. "He'll never get along in this country," said his father regretfully. "He ought to put 'em off till week after next."—*Washington Star.*

— Kerrigan—"Do yez believe in dhrames, Riley?" Rilep—"Oi do." Kerrigan—"Phwat's it a soign ov when a married man dhrames he's a bachelor?" Riley—"It's a soign that he's going to mate with a great disappointment—when he wakes."—*Tit-Bits.*

— "I have called," said the successful candidate, "to thank you for your service in my behalf." "But, sir, we opposed you," replied the editor, with dignity. "Yes, I know," replied the candidate. "It was kind of you, and I fully appreciate it."—*Philadelphia North American.*

DRYING PREPARATIONS simply develop dry catarrh: they dry up the recretions which adhere to the membrance and decompose, causing a far more serious trouble than the ordinary form of catarrah. Avoid all drying inhalants and use that which cleanses, sooths heale. Ely's Cream Balm is such a remedy and will cure catarrah or cold in the head easily and pleasantly A trial size will be mailed for 10 cents, large for 50 cents. All druggist keep it. Ely Brothers 56 Warren St., N. Y.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of [signature] The Kind You Have Always Bought

IN PICTURES AND PRINT.

Advantages of the Author Artist Over the Mere Writer.

The artist author has something that he wishes to tell, and to do this he has at his command two modes of expression, each of which supplements and supplies the shortcomings of the other. Where the limitation blocks the way of words he can imagine out his idea with his pencil. When it fails, words can supply its need, and so he can present his idea before the world at a tremendous advantage.

It seems as if he must be better fitted than any one else for that presentation of what he means. He has lived and moved with his characters. He has eaten and drunk, slept and wakened with them, and to him as to no one else they are visible personalities. But let him describe them, however minutely and accurately, and they will not be impressed on the mind of the casual reader as they would be if he saw them in a picture, or, if the reader is imaginative enough to clothe those characters with a body, it is probably not at all what they were really meant to be.

How intensely interesting it would have been if Poe, like Blake, had been able to imagine out some of those strange visions that filled his brain not only in words, but in actual lines as well, or if Cervantes had left us some idea of how Don Quixote and his Spanish squire really looked, however roughly drawn they might have been!

It is under the Byzantine emperors that the earliest manuscripts of modern Europe were produced, and they exist in great numbers and are of surprising splendor. A timid suggestion may indeed be ventured that the Byzantine scribes were less careful of their calligraphy than of their paintings. That may be true, and it may yet remain true that the Byzantines had a splendid calligraphy of their own and a splendid notion of how to adorn their pages.

The Irish monks of the sixth and seventh centuries, the English monks of the ninth century and the French of a somewhat later time were the fellows for beautiful lettering. The splendid manuscript which is called by the name of King Knut and which lies in the British museum contains lettering which is so beautiful in its strange modification of the classical Roman letter that even the splendid renaissance work of five centuries later scarcely equals it. Every one knows the "Gothic" character of the twelfth and thirteenth century manuscripts, a character which the modern German typographer has preserved for our sins and to punish the eyes of those who would fain study German thoroughly, but few persons know the pre-Gothic character, the beautiful lettering founded on the antique forms, which was preserved in the north and in the south, alike in Lombardy, in France, and in England, down to a time at least as late as the year 950. Take any initial page of a tenth century manuscript, northern or southern, and see how much more beautiful is the writing than are the figures of men and animals which are supposed to adorn it. The ignorance shown in drawing these visible objects is great, and the absence of any power over their forms is really ugly and offensive, but the power of abstract form, of making a letter into a beautiful thing, is, however, so great as to be quite inconceivable to a race of people like ourselves, who have lost the trick of decorative design.— Independent.

His Way of Finding It.

Tourist—It wears me out completely to travel.

Chance Acquaintance—Your business compels you to do it, I presume.

Tourist—No, I am traveling for my health.—Chicago Tribune.

From New Zealand.

REEFTON, New Zealand, Nov. 23, 1898.

I am very well pleased to state that since I took the agency of Chamberlain's medicines the sale has been very large, more especially of the Cough Remedy. In two years I have sold more of this particular remedy than of all other makes for the previous five years. As to its efficacy, I have been informed by scores of persons of the good results they have received from it, and know its value from the use of it in my own household. It is so pleasant to take that we have to place the bottle beyond the reach of the children.

E. S. SCANTLEBURY.

For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist. †

The Best Plaster.

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with a pain in the chest or side, or a lame back, give it a trial. You are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist. †

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 20, 1898.

SCHOONERS.

C C Lister, 266 tons, Robinson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Margaret B Roper, 394 tons, Crammer, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

E C Gates, 129 tons, Langley, Cape Fear Lumber Co.

Robert F Bratton, Harris, 80 tons, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Regulator, Davis, 68 tons, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Emma C Middleton, 510 tons, Endicote, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Lucy Wheatley, 180 tons, Taylor, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

STEAMSHIPS.

Titantic (Br), Holliday, 1,024 tons, Alex Sprunt & Son.

Naranja, (Br), Tinker, 659 tons, Alex Sprunt & Son.

Amaranth, (Br) 1,210 tons, Chevers, Cardiff, J H Sloan & Co.

Chatburn, (Br) 1,225 tons, Douglas, Alex Sprunt & Son.

Hurworth (Br) 1,521 tons, Keith, Alex Alex Sprunt & Son.

BARQUES.

Pandur (Dan) 562 tons, Schmidt, A S Heide & Co.

Victor (Nor) 614 tons, Ostrik, A S Heide & Co.

DUCRO'S
Alimentary
ELIXIR
Is highly recommended as a remedy for lung diseases and as a preventive for typhoid, malarial and all kinds of fevers
Agents, E. Fougera & Co., New York

PHOTOGRAPHS THAT LIE.

Tricks by Which Things Are Made to Seem Better Than They Are.

The old saying that "photographs do not lie" must go to join the growing host of exploded notions. It may have been true when photography was new and undeveloped, but the fact remains that at the present time photographs may be and are made to lie with great frequency and facility. The methods by which this result is accomplished are more various and extensive than most persons suspect. Retouching in its simplest form, such as smoothing out deficiencies in the complexion, is well known to everybody, but it is not so generally understood that even the shape of the features may be altered by skillful work with the negative. Lines of figure are also frequently changed. The writer has seen and compared the original proof and the finished picture of a well known actress, famous for her beauty. In the proof hollows appear in the neck, and the lines of the shoulders, though graceful, leave something still to be desired in the way of perfect roundness and symmetry. The finished photograph shows a transformation. The hollows are gone, and the irregularities of the shoulder lines have become curves of perfect beauty. It is a lie doubtless, but a pleasing and satisfactory one.

So much for the results of retouching. But there are tricks of posing which pervert the truth just as completely. By throwing an object or part of an object so far into the foreground or background that it is out of focus it may be made to appear of a size wholly different from its real proportions. The most familiar instance of this trick is seen in the pictures of wonderful catches of fish. The honest fisherman holds the string out at arm's length in front of his body, so that, compared with himself, his trophies appear huge. A one pound trout passes itself off gayly as a five pounder, and other varieties gain in apparent size in the same satisfactory ratio.

When professional athletes, "strong men" or prizefighters come before the camera the same focusing device is employed. Hercules throws out his arms, folded, well in front of his chest, and in the picture the development of his biceps is almost terrifying in its proportions. If he desires to give prominence to the muscles of his shoulders and upper back, he stands sidewise, so as to bring them nearest the lens, and by maneuvering and posing a little any part of the body which it is desired to emphasize may be made to appear well developed.— New York Tribune.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action, and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance, and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to the stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25 cents per box. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute	7	@	7¼
Standard	7¼	@	7¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℘ ℔	12	@	12½
Sides ℘ ℔		@	8
Shoulders ℘ ℔	6¼	@	6½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℘ ℔		@	6¼
Shoulders ℘ ℔	6	@	6½
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each		@	1 10
New New York, each		@	1 30
New City, each		@	1 10
BEESWAX ℘ ℔		@	22
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℘ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℘ ℔	15	@	18
Northern	18	@	25
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	46	@	47
Virginia Meal	47	@	50
COTTON TIES—℘ bundle	80	@	8[illegible]
CANDLES—℘ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	11
CHEESE—℘ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10½	@	11½
Dairy Cream		@	11
State		@	10½
COFFEE—℘ ℔—			
Laguyra	12	@	16
Rio	7½	@	9
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℘ yard		@	5¼
Yarns, ℘ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℘ dozen		@	14
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℘ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℘ half-bbl.	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℘ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℘ half-bbl.	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℘ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℘ barrel	4 00	@	4 35
Mullets, ℘ pork barrel		@	8 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ℘ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℘ ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	4 35	@	4 50
FLOUR—℘ ℔—			
Low grade		@	3 00
Choice		@	3 50
Straight	3 75	@	4 00
First Patent	4 50	@	5 00
GLUE—℘ ℔	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—℘ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White		@	47
Car-load, in brgs—White		@	46
Oats, from store	35	@	37½
Oats, Rust Proof	40	@	45
Cow Peas	90	@	1 00
HIDES—℘ ℔—			
Green salted		@	6½
Dry flint		@	10
Dry salt		@	9
HAY ℘ 100 ℔s			
Clover Hay		@	75
Rice Straw		@	50
Eastern		@	75
Western		@	75
North River		@	75
HOOP IRON, ℘ ℔	1⅞	@	2
LARD, ℘ ℔—			
Northern	5	@	7
North Carolina	6	@	10½
LIME, ℘ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℘ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	18 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES ℘ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	25
Barbadoes, in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	28
Sugar House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	12	@	15
NAILS, ℘ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 60	@	1 65
PORK, ℘ barrel—			
City Mess	10 50	@	11 00
Rump	10 50	@	11 00
Prime		@	10 50
ROPE ℘ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℘ sack, Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool	70	@	75
American	70	@	75
On 125 ℘ Sacks		@	47½
SHINGLES, 7-inch, per M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℘ ℔—Standard Gran'd		@	5½
Standard A		@	5¼
White Extra C		@	5¼
Extra C, Golden		@	5
C, Yellow		@	4¾
SOAP, ℘ ℔—Northern	3¼	@	4
STAVES, ℘ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℘ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair		@	6 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	4 50
Inferior to ordinary		@	3 00
SHINGLES, N.C Cypress sawed			
℘ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6x24 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℘ ℔		@	6
WHISKEY, ℘ gallon, Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL, per ℔—Unwashed	10	@	15

SOMETHING NEW

5¢



Large package of the world's best cleanser for a nickel. Still greater economy in 4-pound package. All grocers. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Nov. 21.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market steady at 35 cents for machine-made casks and 34½ cents per gallon for country casks.

ROSIN—Nominal, $1.05, $1.10.

TAR—Market firm at $1.20 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1.25 per barrel for hard, $1.90 for Dip and $1.90 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year.— Spirits turpentine firm at 30@29½c; rosin steady, $1.15, $1.20; tar firm, $1.05; crude turpentine firm, $1.40, $1.90, $1.90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	56
Rosin	301
Tar	87
Crude turpentine	3

Receipts same day last year.—69 casks spirits turpentine, 439 bbls rosin, 145 bbls tar, 8 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 4¾c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	2 5-16	cts.	℘ ℔
Good Ordinary	3 11-16	"	"
Low Middling	4 5-16	"	"
Middling	4¾	"	"
Good Middling	5 1-16	"	"

Same day last year middling 5 5-16c.

Receipts—2,125 bales; same day last year, 2,638.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS — North Carolina — Prime, 45 to 55c per bushel of 28 pounds; extra prime, 60c; fancy, 65c. Virginia—Extra prime, 65c; fancy, 70c; Spanish, 70@80c.

CORN—Firm; 52½ to 55 cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—Lowland (tidewater) 90c@$1.10; upland 65@80c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to the bushel

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 10 to 11c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five-inch hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six-inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven-inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $2.50 to 6.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, November 21.—Money on call steady at 2@2½ per cent., the last loan being at 2¼ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4½ per cent Sterling exchange steady; actual business in bankers' bills at 485¼@485½ for demand and at 482¼@482½ for sixty days. Posted rates 483@486½. Commercial bills 481@481½. Silver certificates 60½@61½. Bar silver 60⅝ Mexican dollars 47½. Government bonds strong; U. S. new 3's —; U. S. new 4's, registered, 127@127¼; do. coupon, 127½; U. S. 4's 111½@111¾; do. coupon, 112@113; do. 2's, 98½; U. S. 5's, registered, 111⅞@112½; do. 5's, coupon, 112@113 State bonds inactive; N. C. 6's, 125; do. 4's, 103.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, November 21.—Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 37½@38c.

CHARLESTON, November 21.—Spirits turpentine firm at 34; no sales. Rosin quiet and unchanged; no sales

SAVANNAH, November 21.—Spirits turpentine firm at 35½c; sales of 730 casks; receipts 1,014 Rosin firm; sales 2,745 barrels; receipts 4,331 barrels; prices unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—As regards speculation to-day's market was a very small one with room traders practically in control. Fluctuations, however, were decidedly of a bullish nature, prices at the best point showing an advance of five points compared with Saturday's final figures. Disappointment in initial Liverpool cables and evidence that the day's ports receipts would be very heavy led to light selling on the first call, and with speculative support lacking, prices went off three points. The decline was followed by an immediate recovery, however, and for the rest of the day the general tendency of prices was toward a higher level on support from shorts and some new buying, on the theory that the market was in a position to go higher Among the influences which supported the market were bullish reports from many spot cotton centres of the South, most encourging news from Fall River and Manchester, an official forecast for freezing weather over a good portion of the cotton belt, moderate buying orders from Liverpool, and signs of growing interest on the part of the specqulative public. The firm stand of the American peace commission for the entire Philippine group was also regarded as a bullish factor inasmuch as the opening of the territory to the world's commerce would mean a rapid development and consequent increase in demand for cotton goods. Cotton futures closed steady, 3 to 4 points net higher.

NEW YORK, November 21.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 5 7 16c.

Cotton futures closed steady; November 5.18c, December 5.20c, January 5.24c, February 5.27c, March 5.31c, April 5.35c, May 5.39c, June 5.42c, July 5.45c, August 5.48c, September 5.48c, October 5.52c.

Spot cotton closed quiet and steady at 1-15c advance; middling gulf 6 1-16c; middling uplands 5 7-16c; sales 267 bales.

Net receipts 1,548 bales; gross receipts 7,988 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 81,575 bales; exports to Great Britain 12,845 bales; exports to France 7,440 bales; exports to the Continent 11,163 bales; stock 1,185,062 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 154,751 bales; exports to Great Britain 20,572 bales; exports to France 19,036 bales; exports to the Continent 39,129 bales.

Total since September 1st.—Net receipts 3,706,233 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,261,833 bales; exports to France 244,460 bales; exports to the Continent 888,700 bales.

November 21.—Galveston, steady at 4 15-16c, net receipts 30,608 bales; Norfolk, firm at 5 1-16c, net receipts 6,020 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 5¼c, net receipts — bales; Boston, dull at 5⅛c, net receipts 4,983 bales; Wilmington, firm at 4¾c, net receipts 2,125 bales; Philadelphia, firm at 5 11 16c, net receipts 71 bales; Savannah, steady at 4⅝c, net receipts 5,905 bales; New Orleans, firm at 4⅞c, net receipts 20 775 bales; Mobile, quiet at 4¾c, net receipts 1,933 bales; Memphis, firm at 5c, net receipts 14,493 bales; Augusta, not received, net receipts — bales; Charleston, firm at 4⅝c, net receipts 4,221 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, November 21.—Flour was again inactive but steady; Minnesota bakers $3 00@3 25. Wheat—Spot firmer; No. 2 red 76⅞c; options opened easier because of big spring wheat receipts and foreign selling but were subsequently firmer; late points of strength were higher cables, less peaceful news regarding treaty negotiations at Paris and bullish Argentine news; closed ⅛@½c net higher; No. 2 red March closed 74¾c; May closed 71⅛c; December closed 74⅛c. Corn —Spot firm; No. 2 40⅛c; options were quiet but firm all day on a continuation of last week's bull news and light offerings; closed ⅛c@⅝c net higher; May closed 39¾c; December closed 38⅞c. Oats—Spot firmer; No. 2, 30½c; options inactive. Beef steady. Cut meats quiet; pickled hams 7@7½c. Lard firm; Western steam closed $5 30; city $5 49; November closed $5 30, nominal; refined firm. Pork firm. Butter very firm; Western creamery 15@23½; do. factory 11½@14½c; Elgins 23½c; imitation creamery 13@17½c; State dairy 16@20c. Cheese firmer; large white 9¼. Potatoes steady; Jerseys $1 00@1 37½; New York $1 25 @1 50; Long Island $1 25@1 75; Jersey sweets $1 00@1 75; Southern sweets 50@75c. Petroleum quiet. Cotton seed oil steady. Rice firm. Cabbage quiet Freights firm; cotton by steam 56c Coffee—Spot Rio steady; mild steady. Sugar—Raw strong and holders demanding higher prices; fair refining 4c; centrifugal 96 test 4½c; molasses sugar 3¾c; sales, stocks practically cleaned up; refined strong and higher; mould A 5 9-16c; granulated 5 5 16c.

CHICAGO, November 21.—The wheat market to day closed with a slump on the reported refusal of the Spanish peace commission to continue negotiations May is ⅛@⅜c higher and December ⅛c. Corn and oats advanced ⅛ and ⅛@⅜c respectively. Provisions are up 5@7½c.

CHICAGO, November 21 Cash quotations: Flour quiet. Wheat—No. 2 spring 62c; No. 3 spring 63@65½c; No. 2 red 67½c. Corn—No. 2 33½@33¾c. Oats—No. 2, 26½@27c; No. 2 white, free on board, —c; No. 3 white, free on board, —c. Pork, per barrel, $7 90 @7 95. Lard, per 100 lbs $5 00@5 02½. Short rib sides, loose, $4 65@4 85 Dry salted shoulders, $4 25@4 50. Short clear sides, boxed, $4 85@4 95. Whiskey—Distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1 25.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2, November 66; December 66⅝@66¾, 67⅜, 66⅝, 67⅜; May 66@66⅛, 66⅜, 66, 65⅜c Corn —November 33 33¼, 33 33¼c; December 33, 33¼, 33 33¼c. May 34@34¼ 34½@34⅝, 34, 34½c Oats—December 25⅛, 26, 25½, 26c; May 25⅞, 26½, 25¾@25⅞, 26⅜c Pork per barrel—December $7 90, 7 90, 7 80, 7 85; January $9 02½, 9 10, 9 00, 9 10; May $9 17½, 9 30, 9 17½, 9 30. Lard, per 100 lbs—December $4 92½, 4 95 4 87½, 4 95; January $4 97½, 5 05, 4 97½, 5 05. Ribs, per 100 lbs, December $4 55; January $4 57½, 4 65, 4 57½, 4 65, May $4 70 4 75, 4 70, 4 75.

BALTIMORE, November 21. Flour dull; western super $2 25@2.60. Wheat steady—spot 71¼@71½c; month 71¼ @71½c; December 71⅜@71⅝c; January 73⅜c asked. Southern wheat by sample 67@72¾c. Corn strong—spot 38⅜@38½c; November 38⅜@38½c; December 38⅜@38½c; new or old November or December 38@38¼c; January 38@38¼c; February 38c bid. Southern white corn 35¼@36c. Oats firmer; N[illegible] 2 white 32c bid.

[illegible] MARKET.

By Ca[illegible] the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, [illegible]ovember 21, 4 P. M.— Cotton—spot in good demand and a fair business done; prices lower. American middling fair 3 17-32d; good middling 3 7-32d; middling 3 1 32d; low middling 2 17-16d. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export and included 11,000 bales American. Receipts 27,000 bales, all American.

Futures opened easy with a fair demand and closed steady. American middling (l. m. c.): November 2 62 64 @2 63 65d buyer; November and December 2 61-64@2 62-64d buyer; December and January 2 61-64d seller; January and February 2 61 64d seller; February and March 2 61-64@2 62 64d seller; March and April 2 62 64 buyer; April and May 2 63-64d seller; May and June 2 63 64@3d buyer; June and July 3@3 1-64d seller; July and August 3 1-64d buyer; August and September 3 1 64@3 2-64d buyer; September and October 3 2-64d buyer.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Br S S Titantic, 1,024 tons, Holliday, Berbice, Br Guiana, Alex Sprunt & Son.

CLEARED.

Nor barque Arcturus, Andersen, 663 tons, London, J T Riley & Co.

Nor S S Nordkyn, 2,246 tons, Beer, Bremen, Alex Sprunt & Son.

Dutch barque Foxham, 245 tons, Wyrdeman, Heide & Co.

Br S S Wilderspool, 1,804 tons, MacGregor, Liverpool, Alex Sprunt & Son.

Br S S Gellivara, 1,618 tons, Hamoyter, Bremen, Alex Sprunt & Son.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN.

LONDON—Nor barque Arcturus— 6,390 barrels rosin, 300 barrels crude turpentine, valued at $8,547.60. Cargo by S P Shotter & Co, per Matthew J Heyer.

BREMEN—Br S S Gellivara—7,305 bales cotton, 3,585,525 lbs, valued at $188,240; cargo and vessel by Alex Sprunt & Son.

LIVERPOOL—Br S S Wilderspool— 9,720 bales cotton, 4,940,522 lbs, valued at $259 372; vessel and cargo by Alex Sprunt & Son.

BREMEN—Nor S S Nordkyn—11,044 bales cotton, 5,459,804 lbs, valued at $286,640; vessel and cargo by Alex Sprunt & Son.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and Substitutes are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Harmless and Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

ROSARY BEADS.

They Were In Use Among the Hindoos Before the Era of Buddha.

The prevailing idea in regard to a rosary is that it belongs solely to followers of the Catholic religion. But take away the cross that is hanging to the beads and we find that one must turn to the dim, mysterious east for the origin of the rosary, for it is among the temples of India, China and Japan that the first sign of the practice is to be found. Ancient pictures of the Hindoo gods depict them with chaplets of beads in their hands, and it is believed that this method of keeping count of their many prayers was in use among the Hindoos before the era of Buddha, or at least B. C. 500.

The use of the rosary seems especially suited to an eastern clime and to the repose of an oriental mind. The Buddhists are fond of using very smooth beads of glass, polished jade or coral, and it has been thought that the smooth, cool beads gliding through their fingers as they murmur the holy name for thousands of times help them to arrive at that state of holy abstraction from earthly things which is so much prized among the followers of Buddha.

The favorite Japanese rosaries are made of polished wood, crystal, onyx and chased silver, and the Japanese Buddhists repeat in endless devotion "Namu Amida Butzu" ("Save us, Buddha"), while their Chinese brothers have the blessed name "O-Mi-to-fu" forever on their lips. A rosary of very great size was recently brought from a temple in Kioto, Japan. The largest bead is about six inches in diameter, and the rosary entire is about 24 feet long. The huge beads are of dark brown polished wood. They are hollow and have each a figure of a god inside the little shrine, which can be seen through a lattice of brass work.—Cincinnati Enquirer

Beware of Imitations

LEA & PERRINS' The Original & Genuine Worcestershire SAUCE



jan 4 1y tu

I have Draft Horses, Carriage Horses and Road Horses

and lots of others suitable for all purposes, that must be sold. I will make the price right. Come and look and you will be sure to find one you want.

F. T. MILLS,

no 13 tf 112 and 114 North Water street.

For Sale.

One Car-Load Mixed Corn

at Less Than Market Price.

200 Boxes Tobacco.

100 Bags Coffee.

100 Boxes Dried Apples.

and full line of other goods at Bottom Prices.

SAMUEL BEAR, Sr.,

oc 9 tf 12 Market street.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have leased the Barber Shop and fixtures of Mr. Arthur Prempert, No. 11 South Front street, where I will be pleased to serve the old patrons of the shop and many new ones. JOHN E. COWELL.

se 2 tf

BIG G Trade Mark CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. **Sold by Druggists,** or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

ONE UMBRELLA IN THE RAIN.

HE.

She snuggles close to me for fear
The rain may soil her pretty dress.
I wonder if she knows how queer
My arm feels 'neath her soft caress.
Oh, could I shelter her for aye
From time's rude hand and endless care,
She nestling as she does today,
Happy with me all life to share!

SHE.

I wish I dared to press his arm,
But he might think me overbold.
In modesty there is a charm
That never lets the pulse grow cold,
So I will stifle all desire
And act Priscilla, staid and prim,
Although my veins seem all afire
While walking in the rain with him!

HER MOTHER.

Left to the rain and beating wind,
Alas, no thought they give to me!
I pardon them, for they are blind,
And being blind they cannot see.
'Tis retribution in the main;
I did the same, so never mind—
I often met Jack in the rain
And let poor mother walk behind!
—Harold Macgrath in New York World.

Sparrow and Mouse Fight.

While waiting for a train at a country station at a very early hour in the morning I became witness of a novel encounter, which ended in a tragedy. A small bit of cheese lay on the ground not far from the platform, and quite a large mouse emerged from under the board sidewalk, first to nibble at the toothsome morsel and then to lug it into its hole, probably for the family breakfast. Just as the mouse was on the point of securing its morning meal beyond peradventure a gray old sparrow swooped down from its perch and seized the bit of cheese before the astonished mouse could realize that its claim was disputed. Nevertheless, the mouse held fast to the bit of cheese, and the sparrow, finding that he would be obliged to drag rodent and all out of the hole if he were to have a square meal, did so in great shape, for an English descended sparrow is as strong as he is ferocious.

The feathered pirate having succeeded in pulling his antagonist and the prize out to the open, let them go, and rising many feet in the air descended upon the mouse with force, striking it on the head with its beak and on the sides with its wings. The mouse was evidently no fool. Knowing that if the rising and falling tactics of its adversary were continued it would be worsted, it dropped the cheese and managed to seize one of the bird's legs and hold it fast. But the powerful wings had full play, and in less than two minutes the sparrow killed his rival, and, taking the cheese in his mouth, flew away with it. He left a few drops of blood behind him, however.—Exchange.

Typhoid Fever.

In reference to typhoid fever, there are three important lessons to be learned. One is that it is a filth disease; the next, that while the production of the disease probably requires that the morbific agent shall be brought into contact with the alimentary mucous membrane, as in food and drink, it is possible for the salivary fluids in the mouth and throat to absorb the poison from the atmosphere and thus become the medium of its transmission to the stomach. There is also a third lesson of very considerable value to us—namely, that various articles of food, and especially milk, water and other fluid floods, possess the same property of absorbing the fever poison from the atmosphere, and thus becoming the vehicle of its introduction into the system. The absorption of the poisonous emanations by the salivary secretions and by food stored in pantries and kitchens, especially the latter, furnishes the explanation of many so called sporadic cases of true typhoid fever occurring in cities. In a large proportion of cases it will be discovered on examination that odorous emanations from kitchen drains are easily perceptible to the senses in the rooms where food is stored and where it is being prepared for the table.—Philadelphia Ledger.

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE HEAT OF THE SUN

ONLY THE MEREST TOUCH OF IT REACHES THE EARTH.

One Way by Which You May Make Old Sol's Fierce Rays Burn an Iron Nail Like a Match — The Atmosphere That Surrounds the Orb of Day.

The sun is so constantly before us that we do not often stop to consider what an enormous object it is and what an immense amount of energy it is pouring forth every second. If the sun were a hollow ball and the earth were placed at its center, the moon could still revolve at its distance of 239,000 miles around the earth inside this hollow ball.

Indeed its path would be little more than half way between the center of the earth and the sun's surface, which would be 433,000 miles from us if the earth were placed at the center of the hollow ball which represents the size of the sun.

We shall see that the sun is hotter than electric are light, which melts all known substances, and one of the greatest questions which puzzles scientific men is to account for the work which this heat does in the vast regions of space, for only the two-billionth part of it produces trees and grass and supports the life of creatures on this earth.

One of the best ways of realizing the intense heat of the sun is to use a burning glass or a lens and concentrate the heat rays on a piece of paper. One can thus speedily burn a hole in the paper.

Not long since an old felt hat was discovered to be on fire in one of the laboratories of Harvard university. How the fire could have started in the hat was a great puzzle, for it was on a table apparently removed from every object which was combustible, and the only other object on the table was a peculiarly shaped water bottle. The mystery was soon solved. When the afternoon sun shone into the laboratory room, the water bottle collected the sun's rays and concentrated them like a burning glass on the hat.

Sometimes one discovers black spots on leaves of trees which are caused by the drops of dew concentrating the rays of the sun. These drops are also little burning glasses. It is an interesting experiment to make a lens out of ice and burn a piece of paper by means of rays which have passed through such a cold body.

We can similarly concentrate the heat of the sun by mirrors. The best form of mirror is similar to that which is placed behind the headlight of a locomotive. This mirror is not flat; it has a curved surface and it can bring the sun's rays of light to a focus—the very place where the headlight is placed. This headlight sends its rays to the curved mirror, which in turn sends out a straight beam of light along the track in front of the engine.

When such a mirror is turned to the sun, it sends a straight beam into the mirror, and, as we have said, this beam is brought to a focus where the light is placed. Thus the sun produces a light at the focus of the mirror, and, if the mirror be large enough, can melt every known substance at the focus—can burn an iron nail like a match.

From experiments with large mirrors we know that the heat of the sun must be capable of melting all known metals and glass and porcelain, for the sun must be even hotter than the focus of the largest mirror we can construct, since a wall exposed to a blazing fire cannot be hotter than the fire itself.

If has often been proposed to use the great heat of the sun to propel vehicles. It is said: "Why can't we mount mirrors in such a way that they will concentrate the heat of the sun on a boiler placed at the focus—just where the headlight of an engine is placed? The heat in the boiler could be converted into steam and this steam could be used to propel the vehicle. With a suitably constructed flying machine the sun might lift us above the surface of the earth and draw us to himself across the ocean of space."

If this were possible, we should be frozen to death when we left the warm atmosphere of the earth, and we should be burned up when we got as near to the sun as the moon is to the earth.

It may seem very singular that we should be frozen to death as we approach nearer the sun until we get within a certain distance, and that our bodies should then be burned as if in a fiery furnace. Once in ascending a mountain in Switzerland, at a height more than twice that of Mount Washington, my face was badly burned, although my body felt very cold, and I should have been frozen to death if I, thinly clad, had remained long at this altitude. Thick woolen garments act just like the atmosphere of the earth. They retain the heat and prevent its rapid loss by radiating away into space.

The heat grows more intense as we approach the sun. At first the rays radiate very rapidly after they have struck, so to speak, the human body. When we approach quite near the sun, the intense heat cannot be radiated away fast enough to prevent the complete burning of all known objects and their conversion into vapor.

The atmosphere surrounding the earth acts like a blanket in keeping the earth warm, by preventing the rapid radiation of heat into cold space. This atmosphere extends to a distance certainly of 500 miles above the earth, but it is extremely thin at such a height, and a body at the height of 500 miles would quickly lose the heat it receives from the sun.

The sun, too, has an atmosphere which probably extends to the enormous distance of 200,000 miles from his surface. This atmosphere is also like a blanket, and it hinders the radiation of heat from the hot interior of the sun. If this blanket should grow thinner, the earth might grow intolerably hot, or if it should become thicker ice might gather over the whole surface of the earth.—Professor Trowbridge in Youth's Companion.

Magic Ink.

One of the most remarkable inks known to the chemist is made of a preparation of prussian blue in combination with nitric and hydrochloric acid. The writing done with this ink has the singular property of fading when exposed to the light and recovering its color when taken into the shade or placed in perfect darkness.

Argumentative Laddie.

Bobby—Mamma, am I a lad?
Mamma—Yes, Bobby.
Bobby—And is my new papa my stepfather?
Mamma—Yes.
Bobby—Then I am his stepladder.—Success.

A female town crier fulfills her duties in the Scottish town of Dunning, Perthshire. She is a hale, hearty old dame of 70, locally known as the "bell wife," and is very proud of having proclaimed the queen's birthday for 68 years running.

Metallizing Wood.

A method of metallizing wood, one by which it becomes very solid and resistant and assumes the appearance of a true metallic mirror, is described in the Paris Monde with much detail. Briefly, the wood is first immersed for three or four days, as may be its degree of permeability, in a caustic alkaline lye, and thence passed immediately into a bath of hydrosulphite of calcium, to which is added, after 24 or 36 hours, concentrated solution of sulphur in caustic potash. The duration of this bath is about 48 hours, and its temperature is from 55 to 50 degrees. Finally the wood is immersed for 30 or 40 hours in a hot solution of acetate of lead. The wood prepared in this manner and after having undergone a proper drying at a moderate temperature acquires under a burnisher of hard wood a polished surface and exhibits a very brilliant metallic luster—a luster still further increased in its attractiveness if the surface of the wood be rubbed thoroughly, in the first place, with a piece of lead, tin or zinc and afterward be polished with a glass or porcelain burnisher.

Macaulay's Memory.

Archdeacon Farrar in a recent reminiscence says that when a young man he heard Macaulay name every woman who had been executed in England. He was then asked if he could name all of the archbishops. "Oh, yes!" he replied. "Any schoolboy could do that!" The archdeacon says that Macaulay's memory made him the most wonderfully informed man that ever lived.

STILL HUNTING.

Some Things to Be Remembered When Gunning For Deer.

When deer hunting, you should always be very careful in coming to the top of a ridge. Take your gun down off your shoulder, lest the sun reflecting on the rifle barrel startle deer on top or on the other side. Get your head above the ridge slowly and carefully and study the surroundings very attentively before you bring your entire body into view. Let your gaze be comprehensive. Take in as much of the country as possible and bear in mind that the deer you are looking for are not always within 50 or 100 yards of you, but may be on an opposite ridge or considerably out of rifle shot. Take the highest ridges and keep under cover as much as possible, stopping every now and again for a long and careful survey of the surrounding country. Look out that you do not step on dry sticks or break the bushes as you go through them. Remember that deer favor the points and backs of ridges, bushy heads of little ravines, thickets where there are few fallen logs and the grass plateaus that are surrounded by more or less open timber.

If you come upon tracks, study them carefully, that you may not be deceived as to the number of deer. Oftentimes the top of a ridge will be pretty well tramped up by only two or three. Compare the size of the tracks, and if they are in snow or fairly moist ground it will be easy for you to tell whether or not they are fresh by fingering the little ridge left by the slot of the hoof or by the inside edges of the hoof prints. Oftentimes no doubt you may be surprised and chagrined by hearing deer break away in front or to one side or another of the line you have been traveling, and you will be puzzled for the cause, knowing that the wind was in your favor and that you have been making no noise.

The trouble was most probably that you have not been looking far enough ahead—that you have been looking only immediately in front of you, and sometimes no doubt you will find that a little bush which did not seem large enough to hide a deer was the very one from which it had jumped and disappeared into the thick covering. The keenest eyesight is needful to the discovery of deer on all occasions, and you will be surprised to learn how small a bush will completely shut them from your view.—Harper's Round Table.



ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City.

It's Moving Time Now.

And when you start to take down THAT OLD STOVE *you may find out that it* HAS SEEN ITS BEST DAYS. *It has been a good Stove, maybe, and done good service, but its usefulness is over* NOW **YOU NEEDN'T HESITATE as** *to where to buy the next. Go where the ASSORTMENT is LARGEST.*

Go where Cooking Stoves and all other kinds of Stoves are

MADE A SPECIALTY.

Remember the big run we made on Stoves last Christmas, don't you?

Go Where Experience Has Taught You Smallest Profits Are Asked.

In Other Words, Go To

MURCHISON'S,

ORTON BUILDING.

se 27 tf

Seed Oats

this year are generally mouldy and unsound. We have

North Carolina R. R. P. Oats tested by ourselves.

Finest Quality and Low Price.

BAGGING AND TIES.

Groceries Generally.

The Worth Company.

o 12 tf

FOR SALE.

Desirable Tract of Land

Situated on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad,

Three miles south of Jacksonville, N. C., contains 813 acres, of which 300 are cleared and will grow corn, cotton, peanuts and rice. Straw berries and four varieties of blackberries grow on it spontaneously. Soil also excellent for tobacco and potatoes.

The remaining 613 acres are well timbered with pine, ash, oak, hickory and juniper. Eight to ten thousand juniper poles can be cut from the wooded portion now.

Plantation bounded by navigable water for one and one-half miles. On the banks of the stream are reeds upon which one hundred cattle can feed themselves through the winter. TITLE IS CLEAR.

For further information, address
THE MORNING STAR,
my 28 tf Wilmington N. C.

Edgeworth Boarding and Day School

For Girls. Re-opens Sept. 28, 1898. 38th year.
Mrs. R. P. LEFEVRE, Principal.
Miss E. D. HUNTLEY, Associate Principal.
122 and 124 W. Franklin street, Baltimore, Md

Better Boys' Clothing

At A. DAVID & CO'S.

There's a knack about making Boys' Clothing. We've got the knack. The Boys' Suits here look so different from the ordinary. The mother says:—"I saw an advertisement about Boys' Suits elsewhere, and wanted to go, but can't get my boy past your store." The boys know the difference.

Young Men's Stylish Rough Cheviot Suits, $10.00 and $12.00

DOUBLE-BREASTED, SILK FACED.

Special Lines Young Men's Suits, $7.50 and $8.50.

NOW FOR THE LITTLE FELLOWS.

Why, there's no end to the variety. Vestee, Blouse, plain Jacket, fancy trimmed.

And the stamp of modest price all along the line, $2.50 to $6.50.

All-Wool Cheviot School Suits for Boys, $3.50. Ages 5 to 15.

Boys' Trousers, 50 cents upward.

Men's Overcoat Sales Never so Large as this Fall $7.50, $10.00, UP.

A. David & Co.,

no 20 tf FRONT AND PRINCESS STREET.

The War is All Over.

Peace and quiet is now among us. We have been having a grand trade, but now we expect it even better, as we have made great preparations to meet the holiday trade.

IN LADIES' CLOAKS we have some beautiful goods at bottom prices. Our Melton Cloaks, are $3.50. Our Astrakan Cloaks, beautifully made and nicely lined and trimmed, worth $6.00, now $4.00. Our best Beaver Cloaks, large Pearl Buttons, at $6.50. Better Cloaks, with silk lining, at $9.00. A few fine Cloaks for $10.00 and $15.00, beautiful goods

OUR LADIES' SKIRTS are very cheap. A nice Skirt for $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50. Fine Brilliantine Skirt, worth $3.00, now special at $2.45. French Flounce, made of black all wool Brilliantine, bound seams, nicely made, at $2.75. Fine Silk Skirts at $4.75. Duchess Satin Skirts from $6.50 to $9.00

SHIRT WAISTS from $1.25 to $6.00.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT—All grades of goods represented. Nice Gowns, trimmed in lace and pleated, at 49c; better from 75c to $1.20. Pants and Shirts for 25c and 50c

We are selling quantities of fine CARPET. Nice Brussels Carpet for 48c per yard. Body Brussels at 65c per yard. Beautiful Wool Ingrain Carpet at 48c. Fine Ingrain Carpet from 20c to 33c per yard. Hemp Carpet, 4 yard wide, at 10c; 1 yard wide at 12½c. Coco Carpet at 15c per yard. Coco Mats, nice heavy goods, at 37c each. Carpet Paper at 3c and 4c per yard. Carpet Thread at 3c a skein. Matting in large quantities, from 10c to 25c per yard.

We are doing a fine Fall business and we want your trade, and are prepared to meet competition and sell you better values than any house in the city.

Look at our Capes from 50c to $8.00 each.

We have a fine line of new Percale and fine Dress Goods to sell at a close price.

We are pushing our Millinery business for all you may ask for.

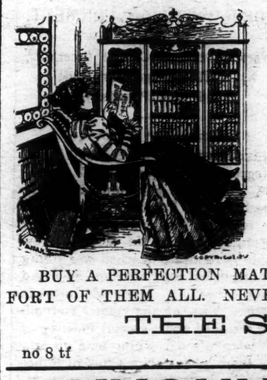
We are still giving away a nice line of fine Chairs, Tables, Book Cases, Hat Racks, China Dishes and Glassware. We are also giving Life Size Portraits free.

Come to the largest department store in the city for Bargains in any department at WILMINGTON'S BIG RACKET STORE, NEXT TO POSTOFFICE.

GEO. O. GAYLORD, Prop.

no 20 tf

Food for Thought



IT WILL GIVE YOU WHEN YOU SEE THE PRICES WE HAVE PLACED ON OUR HANDSOME LINE OF PARLOR AND LIBRARY TABLES JUST OPENED, TOGETHER WITH NEW SIDEBOARDS, COUCHES AND FANCY MAHOGANY AND OAK ROCKERS. WE ASSURE YOU THESE ARE THE MOST ELEGANT EVER SHOWN IN WILMINGTON.

BUY A PERFECTION MATTRESS. THE GREATEST COMFORT OF THEM ALL. NEVER PACKS OR KNOTS.

THE SNEED CO

no 8 tf Second and Market

ANNOUNCEMENT.

On account of incessant rain during the past week, we have been requested by many of our friends and customers to continue our

Bargain Week Sale

and will offer during the coming week (November 21 to 26), the same list of Bargains, together with an additional list of one hundred.

Your presence is requested at this sale. We will save you money if you purchase during this sale. Our TERMS will be CASH for all Bargains.

Respectfully,

THE C. W. POLVOGT CO.

No. 9. North Front Street.

Sole agents for W. B. Corsets and Standard Patterns. no 20 tf

Our Specialties.

Waterman's Fountain Pens,
Eastman's Kodaks,
Remington Typewriters,
Edison's Mimographs,
Blank Books and Office Stationery, Pictures and Framing,
Wall Paper and Window Shades,
School Books and Supplies.

C. W. YATES & CO.

no 15 tf

POLITICIANS ATTENTION!

The Young Man in Wilmington who Saves a portion of his Salary each month and Deposits it in the

Wilmington Savings and Trust Company,

AT FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST, compounded quarterly, "elects" to go in business for himself in course of time. After gaining a few years' experience in the school of industry and economy, he has but to "nominate" himself for any line of legitimate business, and

Will succeed "by a Very Large Majority."

ALL DEPOSITS MADE BETWEEN NOVEMBER 21ST AND DECEMBER 1ST, 1898, BEGIN TO BEAR INTEREST DECEMBER 1ST. no 20 tf

October 1st

IS THE BEGINNING OF THE LARGEST CLEARING SALE OF

CARPET

ever put on foot in this city. The stock of **Velvets, Brussels, Ingrains, All Wool, Half Wool, &c.** Also, Moquette, Fur, and Smyrna Rugs. Floor Oilcloth, Matting, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Curtain Poles, Door Mats, Hassocks &c. Come early and Secure Bargains.

It's the Chance of a Life Time. They are Going to be Sold without hesitation. Out of town orders solicited. Bear in mind we still keep a full stock of DRESS GOODS AND NOTIONS. Most Respectfully,

J. J. SHEPARD,

oc 2 tf No. 18 MARKET STREET.

Statement of ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, Wilmington, N. C.

At the close of Business Sept. 20th, 1898. Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.		
Loans	$638,485 59	Capital		$125,000 00
Overdrafts	433 87	Surplus	$70,000 00	
U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds (at par)	95,000 00	Undivided profits	12,600 73	82,600 73
Banking House and Fixtures	10,000 00	Circulation		40,500 00
Due from other Banks	$133,778 09	U. S. Deposits	$ 50,000 00	
Cash on hand	77,717 73—211,495 75	Other Deposits	657,983 91	707,983 91
Total	$956,084 64	Total		$956,084 64

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT:

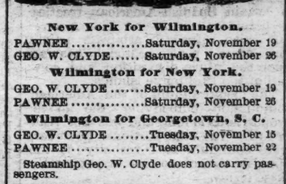
	Sept. 20, '96.	Sept. 20, '97.	Sept. 20, '98.
Total Deposits	$402,000	$504,000	$707,000
Surplus and Net Profits	87,500	70 500	82 600

Dividends paid—6 per cent. per annum.

Last Instalment of Capital paid in October, 1892. se 30 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

NEW YORK, WILMINGTON, N. C., AND GEORGETOWN, S. C. Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

PAWNEE ..... Saturday, November 19
GEO. W. CLYDE ..... Saturday, November 26

Wilmington for New York.

GEO. W. CLYDE ..... Saturday, November 19
PAWNEE ..... Saturday, November 26

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

GEO. W. CLYDE ..... Tuesday, November 15
PAWNEE ..... Tuesday, November 22

Steamship Geo. W. Clyde does not carry passengers.

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt.,
Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y. no 15 tf

MAXTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton N C.

DIRECTORS:

J. D. CROOM, Maxton.
ED. McRAE, Maxton.
J. B. SELLERS, Maxton.
G. B. PATTERSON, Maxton
B. W. LIVERMORE, Pates.
WM. H. BERNARD, Wilmington
E. F. McRAE, Raemont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington called to the fact that the average profits of the Six Series of Stock now in force in this Association have been about

Eleven Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 85 cents per Share.
Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.
The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.
W. B. HARKER, Secreta jan 1 tf

ATLANTIC [illegible] LIMITED TRAINS Double Daily Service



TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Schedule in Effect May 29, 1898.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 P. M. leaves Lumberton 5:15 P. M., Pembroke 5:35 P. M., Maxton 6:13 P. M., Laurinburg 6:33 P. M., Hamlet 6:53 P. M., Wadesboro 8:11 P. M., Monroe 9:13 P. M., Charlotte 10:35 P. M. Connects at Monroe with train 41 for Atlanta, and at Hamlet with train 402 for Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9:30 A. M., leaves Weldon 11:50 A. M., Raleigh 3:40 P. M., Sanford 5:06 P. M., Hamlet 6:56 P. M., Athens 8:43 A. M., and Atlanta 2:30 A. M.

Train 402—Leaves Washington 4:40 P. M., Richmond 8:56 P. M., Portsmouth 8:45 P. M., leaves Weldon 11:36 P. M., Raleigh 2:15 A. M., Sanford 3:33 A. M., Hamlet 5:07 A. M., Rockingham 5:28 A. M., Wadesboro 5:53 A. M., Monroe 6:43 A. M., Charlotte 7:50 A. M., Lincolton 10:35 A. M., Shelby 11:07 A. M., Rutherfordton 12:30 noon, Athens 1:13 P. M., Atlanta 2:50 P. M.

Train 38—Leaves Atlanta 7:50 P. M., Athens 11:19 P. M., Monroe 6:05 A. M. Leaves Charlotte 5:10 A. M., Monroe 5:55 A. M., Wadesboro 7:01 A. M., Hamlet 8:00 A. M., Raleigh 11:35 A. M., Weldon 2:45 P. M.; arrive Portsmouth 5:30 P. M.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:20 A. M., Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 A. M., Maxton 9:05 A. M., Pembroke 9:31 A. M., Lumberton 9:53 A. M., Wilmington 12:05 noon.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 M. Leaves Athens 3:13 P. M., Monroe 9:40 P. M. Leaves Rutherfordton 4:38 P. M., Arrives Shelby 5:36 P. M., Lincolnton 6:56 P. M., Charlotte 8:28 P. M., Monroe 9:40 P. M., Wadesboro 10:31 P. M., Rockingham 11:15 P. M., Hamlet 11:15 P. M., Sanford 1:09 A. M., Raleigh 3:16 A. M., Weldon 4:55 A. M., Portsmouth 7:25 A. M., Richmond 8:30 A. M., Washington 12:01 noon.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 P. M. Arrives Gibson 8:10 P. M. Returning, leaves Gibson 8:30 A. M. Arrives Hamlet 7.40 A. M.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 A. M. Arrives Cheraw 10:00 A. M. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 P. M. Arrives Hamlet 6:30 P. M.

All trains daily except Nos 17 and 18.

Trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to

THOS. D. MEARES,
Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

E. ST. JOHN,
Vice President and General Manager.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
General Offices Portsmouth Va. je 10 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y.

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

Condensed Schedule.

In Effect July 3rd, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 DAILY.
Leave Wilmington	8 30 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	11 40 "
Leave Fayetteville	11 50 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	11 54 "
Leave Sanford	1 08 P. M.
Leave Climax	3 10 "
Arrive Greensboro	3 40 "
Leave Greensboro	3 50 "
Leave Stokesdale	4 37 "
Leave Walnut Cove	5 07 "
Leave Rural Hall	5 36 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 00 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 DAILY.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 45 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 09 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 36 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 52 "
Leave Greensboro	12 13 P. M.
Leave Climax	12 42 "
Leave Sanford	2 30 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	8 49 "
Arrive Fayetteville	3 52 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 02 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 05 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4 DAILY.
Leave Bennettsville	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 08 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville	4 53 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	5 03 "
Leave Red Springs	5 35 "
Arrive Maxton	6 09 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "
[illegible]	12 30 P. M.
[illegible]	1 15 "
[illegible]	2 30 "
[illegible]	3 00 "
[illegible]	3 50 "
Arrive Ramseur	5 30 "

CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Gulf with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Climax with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
my 27 tf

Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad

Time Table No. 3.



To Take Effect Sunday, Nov. 28, 1897, at 12 M.

GOING EAST.			GOING WEST.	
3 Pass'g'r Trains		STATIONS.	4 Pass'g'r Trains	
Arrive	Leave		Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
.....	3 40	Goldsboro	11 05	.....
.....	4 32	Kinston	10 12	.....
5 35	5 45	Newbern	8 57	9 10
6 57	7 02	Morehead City	7 42	7 47
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 A. M., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 P. M., and with W. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 P. M., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 P. M. No. 1 train also connects with W. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Jan 1 tf S. L. DILL, Sup't.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents Sold by

For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist.
feb 1 tf

...ning Star.
...WILMINGTON, N. C.
TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22.

TRUE BILLS OF INDICTMENT.

Against Senator Quay, His Son and Others for Conspiracy in the Misuse of State Funds.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN., Nov. 21.—The grand jury to day presented to the County Court true bills of indictment against U. S. Senator M. S. Quay, his son, Kichard R. Quay, and Benjamin J. Haywood, ex-State treasurer. The bills charge the defendants with conspiracy with John S. Hopkins, late cashier of the Peoples' bank, for the unlawful use of the moneys of the bank in the purchase of stock, and conspiracy with Hopkins in the misuse of State funds on deposit in the Peoples' bank. Hopkins committed suicide by shooting March last.

The true bills returned by the grand jury are five in number. The first charges M S. Quay with conspiring with John S. Hopkins, for the unlawful use of the money of the Peoples' bank in the purchase and sale of stocks of various corporations for the account, benefit and profit of M. S. Quay.

The second indictment charges M. S. Quay with conspiring with John S. Hopkins to unlawfully buy and sell stocks, knowing that the said Hopkins was cashier of the People's bank.

The third indictment charges Benj. J. Haywood. M. S. Quay and Richard R. Quay with conspiracy to convert to their own use $100,000 of the public money of the State on December 1st, 1896, when Haywood was the State treasurer of Pennsylvania, and also with the use of $100,000.

The fourth bill charges M. S. Quay and Ben. J. Haywood, with conspiracy, together with John S. Hopkins, Wm. Livsey, Wm. B. Hart, Henry K Boyer, John W. Morrison, Samuel M Jackson and Chas. H. McKee, on March 28, 1898, unlawful to use, and did use to make profit, certain large sums of public money of the commonwealth which had been deposited in the Peoples' bank by the several State treasurers. Of those named Messrs. Quay, Livsey, Hart, Boyer, Morrison, Jackson and Haywood had been State treasurers, succeeding each other in the order named.

Fifth and last bill charges Benjamin J. Haywood, as State treasurer, with unlawfully loaning $100,000 of State money, which it is alleged went to Richard R. Quay, and also with receiving pecuniary benefit from the deposit of State money in the Peoples' bank.

Senator Quay, with his son, Richard R. Quay, arrived here from San Lucie, Fla., to which place they went over a week ago. They declined to discuss the indictments found against them.

The Senator and his son were for some time closeted with their counsel. It is probable they will appear in court to morrow to plead to the charges contained in the indictments, as and District Attorney Graham will press for an immediate trial there is likelihood of the case being called for trial on Wednesday.

CORBETT TO MEET SHARKEY.

Battle Between the Heavy Weights to Come Off To-night—Both Pugilists in Good Shape for the Match.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The sporting element in this city which is being augmented hourly by new arrivals, is in a ferment over the coming meeting between Jas. J. Corbett and Thomas Sharkey, the heavy weight pugilists. The fight, which is to to take place tomorrow night before the Lenox Athletic Club, will certainly go on without any interruption by the police authorities.

Both pugilists are in the best possible shape for the encounter and while each seems confident of victory, Corbett is still the favorite among the majority of sporting men. Both indulged in light work to day, just taking enough exercise to keep their muscles and wind in good order, and each will rest from this afternoon until he is called upon to enter the ring about 10 o'clock to morrow night.

Tom O'Rourke, who is Sharkey's backer, manager and trainer, says that Tom will surprise those who have doubts as to his ability. "Sharkey has improved wonderfully," said O'Rourke to day, "and is in fine fettle.

Corbett only boxed a couple of rounds this afternoon to limber up His trainer, Charley White, was more than pleased with his man. The latter said: "Jim has gone through his course of training splendidly and to day he is a shade better than when he met Fitzsimmons at Carson City. There he lost the fight when he had it won, but to-morrow night will tell a different story. Corbett is just as fast as he ever was. His leg work could not be better. During his preparation for this but, Jim has learned to fight a little slower than heretofore, and this is an advantage, as it will enable him to hit harder. I am confident that he will win and the fight should not last more than fifteen rounds."

THIRD N. C. REGIMENT.

A Private in Company C Shot and Killed in a Fight at the Camp in Knoxville.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLOTTE, N.C., November 21.—A special to the *Observer* from Knoxville, Tenn., says: Zeb Paton, a private in Company C, Third North Carolina regiment, colored, was shot and instantly killed in a street fight. Paton become engaged with a number of other soldiers in a fuss over a negro woman, who had frequented the camp. He defied his most bitter opponent to enter the company street and the challenge was accepted. Paton fired at the adversary and shot him and the woman over whom the fuss was caused. Major Walker, commanding the battalion, ordered the guard and a squad of armed officers to the scene of the difficulty. Lieut. Walker, officer of the guard, ordered Paton to surrender, but Paton refused, and fired at the officer. Thereupon the squad of officers and guards fired into the throng of irate soldiers. Paton was instantly killed, innumerable bullets penetrating his body. Other soldiers were wounded, but none fatally.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever, Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY.

WILL PEACE OR WAR FOLLOW.

U. S. Commissioners Present a New Proposition to Spain's Representatives.

ITS REJECTION IS RUMORED.

November 28th Fixed as the Date Upon Which a Definite Response is Required—Demand Cession of Entire Group of Philippines.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PARIS, November. 21.—The President of the Spanish Peace Commission, Senor Monetro Rios, has refused to continue the negotiations.

WASHINGTON, November 21.—The State Department has not yet been advised of the reported refusal of the Spanish peace commissioners to continue the negotiations in Paris. Secretary Alger expresses disbelief in the a curacy of the report, or rather he feels that it was based upon the personal expressed opinion of President Rios of the Spanish commission, and that he did not necessarily represent the formal opinion of the full commission. Still the breach, if there has been, one, would not be a matter of surprise to the State Department which has shaped instructions to the American commissioners so as to bring the negotiations in Paris to a sharp issue, one way or the other to day.

If President Rios did express the determination of the Spaniards, under their in structions the American commissioners will leave Paris for the United States at once. It is said at the State Department that nearly all of their work in such case will go for nothing.

But this does not necessarily wipe out what has been accomplished under the terms of the protocol. Each article of the protocol must stand, for it was in no respect dependent on what would follow at Paris, saving the one clause touching the Philippines. For instance, Spain agreed positively to relinquish her sovereignty over Cuba and Porto Rico and evacuate those islands and to cede to us one of the Ladrone islands for a naval station. These agreements are beyond recall and all that was left to be settled at Paris related to the Philippines. This is the position of the United States as announced at the State Department.

Will Peace or War Follow.

As to what shall follow—peace or war—the officials are not clear, and earnest consideration will be given to this subject before any decision is announced. It is believed that the Spanish forces in Cuba will continue the evacuation of the island which is now in progress. It is not thought probable that they will attack the United States forces; the latter will not attack them so long as they continue to carry out the terms of the protocol. There is no problem connected with Porto Rico, which is now completely in our possession. Guam, one of the Ladrones, can be easily garrisoned at any time, the Spanish force there having surrendered. This leaves about the only questions to be determined those connected with the Philippines. It is not believed that Spain will make any effort to reconquer those islands. Meanwhile the United States military and naval commanders, probably, will be directed to extend their occupation at once to the whole group of islands, though it is not clear that this can be accomplished without much trouble and perhaps a hostile clash with the insurgents. For some reasons a speedy de- ...ndertake this work would ... State Department ... There ... and proper... the United Sta... and technical resp...

Commissions' Joint ...

PARIS, November 21.—The Spanish and American peace commissions met in joint session at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Americans declared the United States must have the entire Philippine archipelago and for a treaty cession of the islands the Americans tendered to Spain $20,000,000.

It is further declared that it is the purpose of the United States to maintain the Philippines as an "open door" to the world's commerce.

On the terms named, the United States proposes a mutual relinquishment of all claims for indemnity, national or personal, subsequent to the outbreak of the last Cuban insurrection.

November 28th is fixed as the date on which the United States commission requires a definite response to today's propositions and all subjects in issue here.

It is also declared that the United States desire to treat on the religious freedom of the Caroline islands, as agreed upon between the United States and Spain in 1886, and also the acquisition of one of the Caroline islands for an American naval station, and of cable landing rights at other places in Spanish jurisdiction, and the revival of certain Spanish-American treaties as heretofore in force. The Americans also refuse to arbitrate article three of the peace protocol, bearing upon the future disposition and control of the Philippine islands.

The memorandum of the American commission embodying the above propositions is long and was not read in full. The vital portions, however, were communicated verbally to the Spanish commissioners in practically these terms.

America's New Proposition.

The fact was cited that the proposal presented by the American commissioners in behalf of the government for the cession of the Philippine islands to the United States having been rejected by the Spanish commissioners, and the counter proposal of the latter for the withdrawal of the American forces from the islands and the payment of an indemnity by the United States to Spain having been rejected by the American commissioners, the latter deeming it essential that the present negotiations, already greatly protracted, should be brought to an early and definite conclusion, now begged to present a new proposition embodying the concessions, which, for the sake of peace, their government would, under the circumstances, be willing to tender.

The government of the United States is unable to modify the proposal heretofore made for the cession of the entire archipelago of the Philippines; but the American commissioners are authorized to offer to Spain, in case the cession should be agreed to, the sum of $20,000,000, to be paid in accordance with the terms to be fixed in the treaty of peace.

It being the policy of the United States to maintain in the Philippines an open door to the world's commerce, the American commissioners are prepared to insert in the treaty now in contemplation, a stipulation to the effect, that, for a term of years, Spanish ships and merchandise shall be admitted into the Philippine ports on the same terms as American ships and merchandise.

The American commissioners are also authorized and are prepared to insert in the treaty in connection with the cession of territory by Spain to the United States a provision for the mutual relinquishment of all claims for indemnity, national and individual, of every kind, of the United States against Spain and of Spain against the United States, which may have arrive since the beginning of the late Cuban insurrection and, prior to the conclusion of the treaty of peace.

Next followed the terms, the nearest approach to a formal ultimatum to Spain. The United States commissioners expressed the hope that they might receive from the Spanish commissioners on or before Monday, the 28th inst., definite and final acceptance of the proposals made as to the Philippines in connection also with the demands as to Cuba, Porto Rico and the other Spanish islands of the West Indies and Guam, in the form in which these demands have been provisionally agreed to. In this event it will be possible for the joint commission to continue its sessions and to proceed to the consideration and adjustment of other matters, including those which, subsidiary and incidental to the principal provisions, should form part of the treaty of peace.

It was at this juncture that the Americans notified the Spaniards that they desired to treat of the religious freedom of the Caroline islands as agreed to twelve years ago; also for the release of political prisoners now held by Spain in connection with the insurrections in Cuba and the Philippine islands; also of the taking over of the island of Kusaie or Ualan, in the Carolines, for a telegraphic and naval station; also of cable station rights at other points in Spain's jurisdiction, and also of the renewal of certain treaties in force between the United States and Spain and which may have lapsed or been vitiated by the war.

The commissions then adjourned until Wednesday next.

Uncertainty as to Spanish Action.

PARIS, November 21.—The United States peace commissioners have undoubtedly made their final proposition here. An analysis of the American memorandum shows all suggestions and considerations in it hinge upon treaty cession, at the amount named by the United States, and within one week. With cession Spain may enjoy for a term of twelve years rights of commerce in the Philippines equal to those of the United States. If they acquire the islands by conquest, Spain may not enjoy such rights.

This evening the Spaniards do not know whether they will accept or reject the American terms. They are telegraphing the substance of the American memorandum to Madrid, and they expect to reply at Wednesday's meeting.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders of Roads in Virginia—The Increase in Revenues.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 21.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Richmond and Petersburg railroad was held here to day. The report of the vice president and board of directors for the year ending November 1st, 1898, was submitted and contained a statement showing the business done for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, as follows; Gross receipts from transportation $420,512 27; operating expenses and taxes $236, 407.49. Net receipts, $184,104 78; received for rent and interest, $6,411.86; net revenue, $190,916 64; interest on bonded debts, $34,175 00; dividends, $70 000.00; total, $104,175 00; surplus, $86 341 64. Alexander Hamilton was elected president of the company, to succeed the late Fred. R. Scott. H. Walters was re-elected vice president and the old board of directors was re elected.

The stockholders of the Petersburg ...pany held their annual ...ay. The report of the ... and board of directors of the ...any showed the following: Gross ...ipts from transportation, $600, 235 93; operating expenses and taxes, $312,892.81; leaving a net balance of $287.953 12. Warren G. Elliott was re-elected president and H Walters vice president. The following directors were re-elected; Dr. D. W. Lassiter, Henry Walters, B F Newcomer, Fred. W. Scott and Michael Jenkins.

The sixty sixth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad was held here to day. The report of the president and directors for the year ending June 30, 1898, showed the following: Revenue from transportation, $770,725.69; from other sources, $9,025 08; total, $779, 705.77. Operating expenses (including deficit of leased lines), $469.507.71; net income, $310,243 06; interest on funded debts, $66,452.50; guaranteed dividends, $34,931.50; total, $91,384.00. Dividends on common stock and dividend obligations, 7 per cent., $157 825. 50; total, $249.209.50. Surplus for the year, $61,033.56. Compared with the previous year the increase is: Gross $98,547.55; net $71,862.99. The revenue from passenger trains was $388, 240, an increase of 2 22 per cent. The revenue from freight trains was $382, 480.07; an increase of 21.1 per ct. The revenue from freight trains is the largest in the history of the company, the ton mileage having been ten per cent greater than for any previous year. There are ample funds for the payment in July. 1899, of the 7 per cent. debt of $80,803 then maturing. All the old officers were elected as follows: President E. T. D. Myers; Directors, B. F. Newcomer, H. Walters, W. J. Leake, Chas. Chauncey.

RIOTOUS NEGRO SOLDIERS.

Sixth Virginia Regiment Under Arrest at Macon, Georgia—Started Out to Kill White Provost Guard.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 20.—The Sixth Virginia (negro) Regiment, which caused much trouble at Knoxville, is detained under arrest in camp in Macon, all arms and ammunition having been taken from the men. They are guarded by a battalion of the Tenth Immunes, also negroes.

About midnight last night about eighty soldiers of the Sixth Virginia broke through the lines at camp and started to town with the avowed purpose of killing white provost guards, each man being armed with a rifle and a belt full of cartridges.

Information concerning the action of the negroes was sent to provost headquarters and General Wilson ordered Colonel Gaillard and the Third Engineers out to arrest the negroes. The engineers double-quicked after the men of the Sixth and found them riotous and disorderly.

Further trouble is feared when the Sixth is released from punishment.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

MILL TROUBLE IN AUGUSTA, GA.

Over Three Thousand Employes Strike Against a Reduction of Wages.

BEGAN ABOUT A MONTH AGO.

Three of the Largest and One of the Smaller Mills Affected—Reduction of Eight to Thirteen Per Cent. Announced.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

AUGUSTA, GA., Nov. 21.—After threatening for some days the local mill trouble culminated in an individual walk-out to-day. Over three thousand employes are idle; three of the largest mills and one of the smaller being included in the trouble. They are: King Mill, 60,000 spindles, 1,085 hands; Sibley, with 900 hands and 40,296 spindles; Enterprise, 33,000 spindles, 900 hands; Isaetta, 3,653 spindles, 100 hands.

The affair is styled an "individual walk out" while it is in reality a strike The trouble began about a month ago when the Southern Manufacturers Association announced that in order to meet competition it was necessary to make a reduction of from eight to thirteen per cent in all branches of the mill industry. When the scale of reduction was posted it was found that it started with, in some cases, below the section hands, none above being cut. Straightway the operatives began organization under the direction of the local representatives of the Federation of Labor.

Saturday, the merchants of this city, with but two exceptions, presented to Mr. Charles Estes, president of the association, a petition asking that no present reduction be made, as it would precipitate a strike. This petition was received as information.

The walk-out started this morning in the weaving department of the Sibley, the operatives from the King joining in with them. The strikers then went over to the Enterprise and were joined by the workers there. A mass meeting was held this afternoon, speeches being made by several operatives and Hon. Patrick Walsh, mayor of the city. Upon his suggestion a committee of five was appointed to wait upon the mill owners to see what could be adjusted. This conference will take place tomorrow morning at 10 30. Meanwhile, there is grim determination on both sides.

There has been no disturbance of any kind, though the factory district is a perfect hive of meetings to-night.

UNDER WHITE GOVERNMENT.

Negroes no Longer Control Greenville, N. C.—The Change was Made Quietly and Peacefully.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

GREENVILLE, N. C., November. 21. Negroes no longer control Greenville, the town government having passed into the hands of white men. The change was made quietly and peacefully, so quiet in fact that few people were aware of what was going on until it had been accomplished and white policemen appeared on the streets. Two of the negro councilmen resigned and a special meeting of the board elected white men to succeed them. The white Chief of Police had already become uneasy and resigned. The change in the council men made it consist of four white men and two negroes, just the reverse of how it formerly stood, and the first work of the new board was to dismiss the negro assistant policemen and elect two white officers, who went on duty at onee.

NO SUCH STATEMENT.

Untrue That Spanish Commission Has Refused to Continue Peace Negotiations.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, November 21.—The Paris bulletin sent out shortly after noon on Monday announcing that Senor Montero Rios had refused to continue the peace negotiations, was not sent from Paris by the correspondent of the Associated Press. It was not sent with his knowledge or by his agent. In reply to a special message of inquiry the Paris correspondent of the Associated Press says regarding the bulletin: "I have sent no such statement. It is declared, too, by the Spanish commissioner to be untrue. Has the Associated Press been imposed upon by stock jobbers?"

MARIA TERESA.

The Wrecked Cruiser Finally Abandoned and Going to Pieces.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

NASSAU, N P., Nov. 21.—The wrecking tug Merritt has arrived here. She reports that the tug Potomac and Vulcan sailed yesterday from Cat Island for Norfolk. The cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa has been abandoned. She is going to pieces rapidly and her contents are floating out through her broken sides.

WARM WIRELETS.

The War Department has ordered four companies of the Second volunteer engineers to embark at once from Savannah for Tampa and sail thence to Havana.

The Alabama House of Representatives read and ratified a joint resolution appropriating $500 to buy a sword for Lieutenant Hobson of Merrimae fame. The Senate is expected to concur in the resolution.

The naval yacht Scorpion sailed on Sunday for Havana. The cruiser Topeka, now on her way to Key West, will continue to Havana to relieve the Scorpion from regular duty on that station.

The committee in charge of the Atlanta peace jubilee has received a telegram from President McKinley requesting them to change the name of the celebration from peace to a demonstration over "Our victorious arms."

AN IMPORTANT DIFFERENCE.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not afflicted with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all druggists. †

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost or Found, Wants, and other short Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted in this Department, in solid Nonpareil Type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance

Lost—A Lady's Cape, black, trimmed with crape, on North Front, Chesnut or Third street. Finder will be rewarded. Apply at STAR office. no 22 tf

Wanted—Clerk in grocery store. Country boy preferred; age between 16 and 20. Apply to 134 Market street. no 22 2t

Christmas Photographs—Come and see my Christmas display of genuine Cabonet Photographs. They are up-to date in style and finish. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street. no 22 1y

Ten Cents sent to "The Daily Reflector" will get that paper sent to your address during the sessions of the Baptist State Convention, which meets in Greenville, December 8th, next. "The Reflector" will give daily report of the proceedings of the body. Address, "The Daily Reflector," Greenville, N. C. no 22 4t

I Am Paying special attention to selling property. If you have any real estate for sale I should like to have it on my list. W. M. Cumming, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public. oct 1 tf

I Have Several desirable houses to rent forn ext year still left. W. M. Cumming, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public. oct 1 tf

W. M. Cumming, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public, offers for sale houses ranging in price from $7,250 to $150. Also some desirable building lots. oc 5 tf

Board Wanted in private family for two adul s, mother and son, as near Catholic Church as possible. Would prefer board in Catholic family. References exchanged. State terms. Can furnish one bed room. Address P. O. Box 488, Wilmington, N. C. no 20 tf

For Sale—One Edson "class M" Electric Phonograph, in perfect condition, with "nickle in he slot" connection. Also a lot of records and record case. Address "B.," 312 North Third street, city. no 20 tf

Wanted to Sell Cheap or trade for two Bicycles, a good Iver Johnson Tandem in good order. Address, D. B. Rouse, Wilson, N. C. no 17 1w

Marine Engine for sale. Walter Taft, no 17 tf

Xmas Goods Our stock of Fancy Candies, Apples, Nuts, Raisins, Cakes, Crackers, Cheese, Mullets, Peanuts, etc., is complete. Quotations free. Love & Flynn. no 17 tf

Just Arrived—400 bunches fine Bananas, 25 barrels Jamaica Oranges. For sale cheap by A. S. Winstead, 115 North Second street. no 15 tf

For Rent—The Neff store, on South Water street; two floors. Suitable for commission house or storage. Apply to D. O'Connor, real estate agent. no 5 tf

Consign Your Chickens Eggs, Pork, Beef Potatoes, Apples, Cabbage, Onions, field Peas, Peanuts, Corn, Bacon, Butter, or anything else you may have in the produce line to R. R. Moore, for prompt returns. No. 5 Dock street, Wilming on, N. C. oc 30 tf

W. M. Cumming, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public, offers for rent a Store on Market street, between Front and Second at $30 a month. oc 5 tf

W. M. Cumming, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public, offers for rent a 12-room house with cistern and bath and sewer for $20 a month. Also a number of other desirable houses in various parts of town. oc 5 tf

Old Newspapers for sale by the hundred at the STAR Office. Excellent for underlaying carpets, or for wrapping paper. oct 2 tf

Chickens, Eggs and all kinds of Country Produce. See L. Tate Bowden when you want the nicest and freshest in the produce line at the very lowest possible prices. No. 6 Princess street. oc 27 tf

I'm a White Man. I Dye to live, and will clean your clothes four different ways. Give me a trial. T. C. Dickinson, 312 Market street. oc 24 1m

Lost—Ladies' double-case Gold Watch with Victoria chain. Leave same at Nutt's Drug Store No questions. Reward. oc 14 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock Buggies, Road Carts and Harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skilful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. no 25 tf

Pratt's Food, Magic Food, Condition Powders, Hay, Grain, and all kinds of mixed feed. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market street. Inter-State 'Phone No. 92, Bell 'Phone No. 92. au 19 tf

Country Produce of every kind at low prices. Country shipments solicited. Choicest Fruits. Bell 'Phone 888. P. H. Smith 314 Campbell street au 14 tf

Snip Your Cotton, Naval Stores and all kinds of Country Produce to me Highest prices, quick sales and prompt returns. I also inspect tar and turpentine. H. B. Register, 108 North Water street, Wilmington, N. C. jy 26 tf

For Rent—Sixteen rooms, water works and bath. Second floor. Market between Second and Third streets. Suitable for boarding house. Apply to D. O'Connor, real estate agent no 5 tf

For Rent—Store in the Samson Building, North Water street; two floors Good stand for commission business Apply to D. O'Connor, real estate agent. no 5 tf

M. C. Benson—Country Produce and Commission Merchant, 106 Dock street. Solicits shipments of Country Produce from merchants and farmers Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to my care. no 3 tf

FOR TO-DAY'S TRADE.

Malaga Grapes, Pomegranates, Pears, Northern Apples and other Choice Fruits at the PALACE BAKERY

no 12 tf

Clearing Sale at Taylor's Bazaar.

We must make room for Holiday Goods coming in. We will therefore make Great Reductions in Every Department. Ladies' Cloth and Flannels in every shade at reduced prices Just received a fine line of Kid and Jersey Gloves. **Four-Button Kid Gloves, 98c.** A Three-Clasp Kid Glove, worth $1.50, for $1 00. A Fine Quality Jersey Glove from 15c up, together with an elegant line of Cloaks, Jackets, Capes, etc., at **Clearing Sale Bargains at**

TAYLOR'S BAZAAR,

no 8 tf 118 Market street.

Now Then For Business.

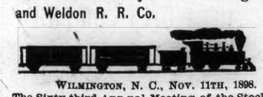
Are you going to plant any BULBS this season?

If so its high time you were doing it. We have a few ROMAN HYACINTHS left. A full stock of IMPORTED Dutch and Chinese and French Bulbs.

James D. Nutt, The Druggist.

no 10 tf

Office of the Secretary of the Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Co.



WILMINGTON, N. C., NOV. 11TH, 1898.

The Sixty-third Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company at Wilmington, N. C., on Wednesday, November 23, 1898, at 12 o'clock M.

JAMES F. POST, JR.,
no 12 tf Secretary W. & W. R. R. Co.

RAISINS, RAISINS.

50 Boxes L. L. Raisins.

50 Boxes Loose Raisins.
50 Boxes Mixed Nuts.
50 Boxes Cheese.
15 Tubs Butter.

Also, Shot, Powder, Salt, Meat, Flour, Molasses, Tobacco, Fish, Corn, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Drugs and other goods.

D. L. GORE,

no 18 tf 120, 122 and 124 N. Water street.

Wanted,

A Stenographer.

State qualifications and salary expected. Apply to

W. A. RIACH,
no 16 tf General Auditor, A. C. L., Wilmington, N. C.

Johnson & Fore,

WILL OFFER THIS WEEK

Some Special Bargains in New Dress Goods.

PLAIN AND FANCY

Black Goods

IN GREAT VARIETY.

The Latest in Millinery.

NEW UNDERWEAR.
NEW HOSIERY.

A few French Pattern Hats at Reduced Prices.

no 6 tf

The First Instalment

OF THE

Jenness Miller Hygenic Shoes

for Ladies, in Button and Lace, several different Toes, have just arrived, and to be appreciated for elegance, ease and durability must be seen and tried.

Price, $3.50.

Our Buttonhoffer Ladies' Shoes, all styles, are more popular than ever, making new acquaintances every day.
Our Mundell's Children's Shoes still hold their place in public favor.
And Our W. L. Douglass Shoes for Men, Boys and Youths—well, don't mention it!
Do not forget, also, that we have a full stock of

All Kinds of Shoes.

As Cheap as the Cheapest and as Good as the Best.

Our Popular Contest for Presents is on again, ending January 1st, 1899. Begin now!

MERCER & EVANS,

no 17 tf H. C. Evans' old stand.

Wanted at Once.

YOUR ORDERS FOR GROCERIES.

We handle the Best Quality of **Staple Groceries** and give special attention to Orders by Mail.

Prompt Shipments and Lowest Prices Guaranteed.

SEND US AN ORDER OR WRITE FOR PRICES.

McNAIR & PEARSALL,

se 23 tf 319, 321 and 323 Nutt street.

S. P. McNAIR,

Wholesale Grocer,

North Water Street.

OFFERS FOR SALE

FLOUR.
RIB SIDES.
D. S. PLATES.
PURE LARD.
LARD COMPOUND
STAR LYE.
MENDELSON'S LYE
TOMSON'S LYE.
CRACKERS.
PIC-NIC CHEESE.
SUGAR.
COFFEE.

Rust Proof Oats.

September Mullets.

se 1 tf



Enormous Appetites to Feed

there must be, judging by the proportions our orders have assumed as Fall approaches. We are always busy, because people in Wilmington that know what good meats are know where to find them at a low price We will send you home a Steak, Roast or Chop fit for the most fastidious critic, if you leave your order.

I. B. RHODES.

no 20 tf

C. C. NUTS.

5,000 C. C. Nuts,
7,500 Pounds Raisins,
2,000 Pounds Mixed Nuts,
1,100 Bushels Peanuts,
2,000 Pounds Mixed Candy,
2,500 Pounds Stick Candy,
1,000 Pounds Broken Candy,
1,500 Pounds Dried Apples,
100 Barrels Apples,
250 Boxes Cakes.

W. B. Cooper,

no 20 tf Wholesale Grocer, Wilmington, N. C.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS THIS WEEK.

Fish and Fish Roe,

Butter and Cheese,
Mixed Nuts, Cocoanuts,
Cakes and Crackers,

CANDIES—In Penny goods, Fancy Mixed and Stick. Get our prices before buying.

no 20 tf

THANKSGIVING PLEASURES



WILL BE GREATLY AUGMENTED BY THE CONSCIOUSNESS OF BEING WELL AND IRREPROACHABLY DRESSED WHEN MAKING YOUR VISITS.

DROP IN AND SEE

OUR LINE OF ENGLISH, SCOTCH, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC SUITINGS AND MAKE YOUR SELECTION.

OUR PRICES ARE MORE THAN REASONABLE WHEN YOU CONSIDER THE QUALITY OF THE WORK AND STYLE CONFERRED UPON YOU.

FURNISHING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. UNDERWEAR, ETC

M. H. CURRAN,

no 22 tf 107 Princess street.

OWEN F. LOVE & CO.,

Wholesale

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,

Wilmington, N. C.

Wilson Heaters,

THE FINEST SHEET IRON STOVE IN THE MARKET.

We Are the Exclusive Agents.

OWEN F. LOVE & CO.

oc 18 tf

"COMFORTS"



IS YOUR NAME and our work maintains the claim.

Ask hundreds of people that are using us and see what they say.

Our COMFORT and BOXWOOD claim to give more heat with less fuel, and last longer than any Stove on the market.

Just try us. Don't ask any more than this.



WM. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

no 6 tf Purcell Building.

CAPES, JACKETS AND OVERCOATS.

CAPES.

Black, fair quality, fur trimmed	50c
Better quality, braid trimmed	75c
Very nice, double Cape, fur trimmed	$1 00
Black Astrachan	1 25
$2 50 blk Astrachan, Thibit, fur trimmed	1 89
$3 50 plain Beaver, elegant quality	2 50
Plush Capes, $1 50 and	2 50
$5.00 Capes, in all latest styles	3 50
Beautiful trimmed Capes, worth $7.50	5 00
$12 50 Plush Capes, handsomely trimmed	8 50

JACKETS.

$5 00 Astrachan Jackets, our price	$3 50
$7 50 Jackets, latest style	5 00
$12 00 Jackets, beautiful quality	8 50

OVERCOATS.

Men's Gray Overcoats	$1 75
$7 50 Overcoats, only	5 00
$12 50 Overcoats, Velvet Collar	8 50
Few light Overcoats, $6 50, worth double.	
Men's Mackintoshes, with Capes	1 75
$5 00 Mackintoshes	3 50

Infants' Cloaks, Skirts, Blankets and Comforts, Millinery, Shoes and Rubbers. Big line of Hats, Caps and Underwear.

We shall have an elegant line of X-mas Goods.
Car fare paid on Purchases of $2.00 and upwards. Goods delivered promptly.

J. H. Rehder & Co.,

Bell 'Phone 118. Inter-State 'Phone 218. NEAR FOURTH STREET BRIDGE.
no 29 tf

Carrying Coals to Newcastle



Would be as unnecessary as looking around Wilmington for any better COAL than you will find right here at this yard. No one can offer you better than the best, and every one in Wilmington knows that

Our Coal is Clean

and well screened, high grade and perfectly satisfactory, and you Can't Beat Us on Prices Anywhere.

WM. E. WORTH & CO.

no 1 tf



THAT DINNER

THAT YOUR WIFE HAS BEEN THINKING ABOUT ALL WEEK NEEDS A HUNDRED AND ONE LITTLE ARTICLES YOU DON'T GET EVERY DAY—MINCE MEATS, RAISINS, CITRON, SPICES, &C. BETTER GET YOUR THANKSGIVING ORDER IN EARLY.

THE KING GROCERY CO.,

B. F. KING, MANAGER.
'Phone 887. Fourth Street Bridge.
no 20 tf

Send Us Your Orders

For Fresh Cakes and Crackers, Cheese, New Catch Mullets.

ALSO, MEAT, MEAL, MOLASSES, FLOUR, SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

And we will fill at Bottom Prices.

D. McEACHERN,

Wholesale Grocer.

oc 2 tf

R. R. LOVE & BRO.,

110 North Water Street.

GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

LYE, SOAP, STARCH, MAHOGANY TOBACCO,

50 Boxes Fresh L. Cakes. All kinds of Produce handled on Commission. oc 18 tf

PICNIC HAMS.

50 Boxes D. S. Sides.
40 Barrels City Mess Pork.
200 Barrels General Straight Flour
75 Barrels Assorted Molasses.
300 Barrels Fresh Mullets.

Shot, Caps, Powder, Nails, Hoop Iron, Canned Goods of all kinds, or anything in the Grocery Line kept by

R. R. STONE & CO.,

se 28 tf D&W 5 and 7 South Water St.

D. O'CONNOR.

Real Estate Agent, Wilmington, N. C

DWELLINGS, STORES AND OFFICES FOR RENT.

Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, Taxes and Insurance attended to promptly. Money loaned on improved city real estate. se tf